

A Trumpet Call to American Manhood

has been sounded in the President's declaration of war in defense of American rights.

Will any true-blue American fail to do his bit in upholding the traditional American reputation for valor in this titanic struggle for civilization and humanity?

The United States will stand shoulder to shoulder with her Allies on the far-flung battle line in Europe with the same sublime assurance of success in a just cause with which she

waged the many and bloody wars that established in the Western Hemisphere the civilization and freedom we now enjoy.

It is the story of these wars and the brave deeds of those American fighters who risked life and fortune in the cause of religious, civil and political freedom—who wrested the New World from savage foes and European rivals—that is told, as never told before, by Cyrus Townsend Brady in his master work

American Fights and Fighters—Patriot's Edition

Stories That Stir the Blood

You will glory in these splendid stories of dauntless heroism, of subtle strategy, of brilliant tactics, of fierce fighting which vitalizes the past and makes one jealous of the glorious title, Citizen of the United States. You will gain a new conception of America's fights and fighters, and take increased devotion to the cause to which our fighting forefathers consecrated their lives.

In brilliant panoramic procession there passes before your eyes the proud, domineering, indomitable Spaniard; the gay, debonair, dashing, brilliant Frenchman; the cool, stubborn, persistent, persevering, heroic Englishman; the hardy Colonist, adding to his old-world stock the virtues generated by the new life in a new land; and the American Indian, fighting gamely and bravely to stem the on-coming tide of civilization, to whose prowess and strategy full justice is done in these stories.

A Battle History of America

which includes the tales of the Conquistadores, the Knights Errant of Colonization, the Soldiers of Fortune who long before the earliest English settlements in North America had made their names a terror from Mexico to Peru. Read "The Greatest Adventure in History," an exploit without parallel, the conquest of Mexico by Cortez and his handful of Spanish gentlemen adventurers. Listen to the yarns told by the Gentlemen of the Black Flag, the dare-devils who sailed under the "Jolly Roger." Let them tell you how they laid siege to cities, and looted the Don's treasure ships of the gold and silver stripped from the temples of the Incas.



The Most Momentous Step in Our History

has just been taken by which we have regained the right to look the whole world in the eyes without flinching. Now let every true-born American turn to these inspiring pages that he may experience a rebirth of the spirit of the founders of the Republic, and draw from them the lessons of energy and manhood found in these thrilling stories of our brave fighters on land and sea. Read of the genius, courage and audacity of Washington, displayed on many bloody fields; of the daring and enterprise of the seamen in our unbeaten navy, who fought for the freedom of American commerce on the seas. Get acquainted with those gallant youths and rugged frontiersmen who carried the Anglo-Saxon fighting spirit into the trackless western wilderness, driving before them the treacherous Mexican and the plumed and painted savage, whose blood-curdling war cry reëchoes through these volumes in many a tale told by brave Indian fighters—pioneers, scouts, troopers and Major Generals, whose adventures are here related for the first time.

Given to Prompt Subscribers

A Copy of the Greatest Fighting Document
Ever Penned by Man

The Declaration of Independence

A Facsimile in Color, Illuminated by the Coats of Arms of the United States and of the Original Thirteen States. Size 32x22 in.

Every American home, every American office, should display on its walls this clarion call to arms in defense of human rights—the palladium of our liberties. Was it a yellow brood of Pacifists—of Moral Degenerates—who solemnly pledged all that life holds dear to the support of a principle? Did Jefferson, Hancock, Adams, Franklin, Morris, and the other signers, stop to count the cost? Had they done so, where would we be now?

Dedicated to the Loyal Sons of Fighting Sires

American Fights and Fighters

PATRIOT'S EDITION

This splendid set of books has just been issued in a new form which leaves nothing to be desired as to dignity and attractiveness of appearance. The price named in this offer is considerably under the regular publisher's price, but our price can only be maintained should the immediate response to this offer indicate that we are not to be put to a heavy selling expense in disposing of this small edition through repeated advertisements. Therefore, make sure of securing your set of AMERICAN FIGHTS AND FIGHTERS at this cut price by mailing your order TODAY.

ONLY 50c NOW

and coupon, bring to your door, charges prepaid, these six inspiring volumes, beautifully bound in cloth, printed on splendid paper, in good, clear type, each volume 8½x5½ inches. You will enjoy the illustrations almost as much as the text; and there are maps and plans galore.

Your money back quick if you do not declare these six volumes the most interesting books you ever read—BUT

Don't Neglect to Send Coupon Today

BRUNSWICK SUBSCRIPTION CO.
1116 Brunswick Bldg., New York, N. Y.

I enclose 50c, first payment on the 6 volume set of AMERICAN FIGHTS AND FIGHTERS, to be shipped, charges prepaid, with the large facsimile in color of the Declaration of Independence. I agree to remit \$1.00 a month for 7 months following their receipt. Otherwise I will, within 5 days, ask for instructions for returning them at your expense, you to refund my 50c on receipt.

L. 6-7-17

Name _____

Address _____

Occupation _____



FRENCH HONORS FOR AN AMERICAN



DECORATING AN AMERICAN HERO

France has been generous in her recognition of the work of Americans on the battle front, in the ambulance service and at the hospitals for her wounded. Above is shown a picture of Mr. A. Piatt Andrew of the American Ambulance surrounded by French officers and his associates of the Ambulance Corps at Minzon, Marne, on April 29th, when Mr. Andrew received the Cross

of the Legion of Honor. Richard Norton, organizer of the American Ambulance Field Service received a similar decoration. American Ambulance men are constantly appearing in the day's news and many are the citations and mentions of gallant work. The flag at the right bears the names of the battles in which the Corps has particularly distinguished itself.

FRENCH OFFICIAL FROM FUTUREAL PRESS

LESLIE'S

ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY NEWSPAPER

The Oldest Illustrated Weekly Newspaper in the United States
Established December 15, 1855

EDITED BY JOHN A. SLEICHER

"Stand by the Flag; In God we trust"

CXXIV THURSDAY, JUNE 7, 1917 NO. 3222

AN EDUCATIONAL FORCE

BY HON. JAMES R. MANN, OF ILLINOIS

WE spend every year in the United States hundreds of millions of dollars in primary education and a very large amount in college education for the youths. But the great educational force of the country is in the newspapers and magazines. The great mass of the people of this country get most of their education, aside from their everyday experiences, from reading the news, advertisements and other matter in the newspapers and magazines. Nobody would suggest that we close our schools or stop primary education in the land, and I know of nothing that will be of more value to the people of this country than to have these educational facilities in the highest degree during the war. It will be a mistake to lay a burden on the newspapers. We all know the inception of the second-class mail privileges was for educational purpose.

A CRISIS AT WASHINGTON

THIS country faces a critical situation and the crisis is focused at Washington. We are engulfed in the world's greatest war. We are in it with all our might and strength. We are mighty and strong because our people have risen to their opportunities and made the nation great.

The justice of our cause makes it a popular war, but as Gouverneur Morris says: "The secrecy and mystery with which it is being conducted, not to mention the grossly punitive quality of the taxation advocated by Congress, will, if persisted in, make it one of the most unpopular wars that were ever fought."

The worker in the shop, the toiler on the farm and the business man in the counting room have all played their respective parts. Working in unison they have made us the foremost industrial nation of the world. This unity has developed our natural resources, turned the wilderness into fruitful fields, built our railways, established our banks, created our industries and launched our ships.

This world-wide war must be won by men and money. We are lamentably unprepared to furnish the former, but we have the richest resources upon which to draw for the latter. The difficult and delicate task of framing a war revenue bill devolves upon Congress. Passing over the question whether we are justified in putting the heaviest burden at once upon the people instead of imposing the largest share upon coming generations, every patriotic citizen will insist that the burden shall be equitably placed, and war taxes levied not as a punishment for some and a favor for others. Business must be helped, not destroyed, or there will be no business.

There isn't a business man, big or little, in this country who is not willing to pay his share of war taxes and to make his sacrifices in the country's hour of need. The generous contributions of time and money voluntarily given, without waiting for conscription, by every prominent banker, railroad man, captain of industry and professional man are the best proof of loyalty and unselfishness.

The revenue bill passed by the House of Representatives is as rank as it is iniquitous. Its framers did not intend that it should be so, but if it were made the law of the land it would level many industries to the ground. It would bring ruin and despair to

business and involve greater desolation than would be wrought by invasion by a foreign army or the shelling of our seaports by an alien fleet.

We say this in all soberness. It is the belief of every thoughtful citizen. However good their intention, the dominating members of the House of Representatives have made a scandalous muddle of the war revenue bill. Personal, political, sectional and private considerations had too much to do with its framing. On the floor of the House one great industry was most unjustly charged with being responsible for the war and therefore properly subject to a ruinous war tax. Congressmen were heard to say that they were taxing certain industries because they had a grudge against them. These are exceptional instances, but they bear evidence to the lack of statesmanship in the House.

There is no excuse for the muddle which the House has made of the revenue bill. It took plenty of time. Precedents, too, could have guided it. We had war revenue measures to meet the enormous cost of the Civil strife and the much smaller cost of the Spanish war. These war taxes were enforced without imposing unbearable burdens upon the country. We have also the lessons taught by the experience of nations abroad, and especially England, in raising war revenues on a tremendous scale. In Great Britain only 25 per cent. of the war cost is now being collected. The House bill would double this burden upon our people. We agree with Senator Weeks of Massachusetts, who says: "There is no particular reason why this generation should not pay for the war, but there is every reason why it should not pay one-quarter or one-half the expense in one year."

Canada, too, has shown us how to meet war expenditures in a reasonable way and business has flourished in the Dominion while the war has been going on. Incidentally we might note that the Canadian post office charges only half a cent a pound for the transportation of newspapers and periodicals throughout the Dominion, and has no deficit and no arbitrary zone system such as the House seeks to inflict upon American publications. The Canadian second-class rate of postage is just half the rate paid in the United States. Yet the House bill would increase these charges from 200 to 600 per cent. and cripple the press at the very time when its services are most needed.

The hope of the country now rests with the Senate. But for the confidence of the people in the upper house of Congress an outburst of indignation would have overwhelmed the lower house. It is conceded that the war revenue bill will be so completely changed by the Senate Finance Committee that it will be unrecognizable when it goes back to the House. It is well to note the high character of the members of this committee, their experience, their leadership and the constructive work that many of them have done in grave emergencies. They are the Honorables F. McL. Simmons of North Carolina; William J. Stone, of Missouri; John Sharp Williams, of Mississippi; Boies Penrose, of Pennsylvania; Hoke Smith, of Georgia; Henry Cabot Lodge, of Massachusetts; Charles S. Thomas, of Colorado; Reed Smoot, of Utah; Ollie M. James, of Kentucky; Jacob H. Gallinger, of New Hampshire; William Hughes, of New Jersey; Porter J. McComber, of North Dakota; Thomas P. Gore, of Oklahoma; Charles E. Townsend, of Michigan; Andrieus A. Jones, of New Mexico; Robert M. La Follette, of Wisconsin, and Peter G. Gerry, of Rhode Island.

These gentlemen will see to it that a revenue measure adapted to the needs of the country is drafted and in such a way as not to destroy the industries on whose prosperity the welfare of the people depends.

Radical changes were promptly made by them as soon as the House bill reached their hands. We agree with Senator Penrose that the changes forecasted will "go a long way toward restoring public confidence," and with the conclusion of Senator Wadsworth that the House revenue measure "would dry up the taxable resources of the country."

In the language of Senator Watson, of Indiana, "There is no sense of cutting down the bush in order to get a rose."

LET THE WORKERS RULE

LABOR troubles are reported in Mexico. Nine Japanese labor unions have been organized in San Francisco.

An Omaha doctor urges the use of digitated gloves for the feet.

Last year 450,000 pianos were made and sold in the United States.

More than \$40,000,000 was stolen by trusted employees in the United States last year.

The death rate among American miners from accidents last year was the lowest in 18 years. "Safety first!"

Two New York hotel dancers are said to have made half a million dollars "with their feet" in the past five years.

The Health Department of New York found the Chinese laundries in better condition than the white establishments.

Anthracite miners' wages have been advanced \$26,000,000 a year, and the price of coal has gone up 25 cents a ton.

The Young Men's Italian Association of Albany, N. Y., has asked the Legislature to pass a law to abolish organ-grinding.

Because of the high cost of paper, the editor of a Virginia newspaper gave it to his brother and is going to work in the coal mines.

Three sailors who refused to abandon a sinking tug while crossing the ocean were awarded by the British Admiralty a prize of \$24,000.

West Virginia has passed a law requiring every man between the ages of sixteen and sixty to work at least thirty-six hours a week while the war lasts.

A South Jersey farmers' exchange made up of 750 farmers handled nearly 1,000 carloads of white potatoes last year and declared a 100 per cent. stock dividend.

The first large co-operative saw-mill in America is being built at a cost of \$150,000 near Fort George, B. C., by a farmers' co-operative association to supply its members with lumber.

The Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers has expelled from their organization two members who testified in behalf of the railroads before the Interstate Commerce Commission.

The Progressive, Independence League, American and Socialist Labor parties went out of existence in New York at the last election for failure to poll the 10,000 votes required by law.

Let the workers rule!

THE PLAIN TRUTH

LABOR! Give American labor, organized or unorganized, due credit for refusing to be coaxed, bribed or intimidated by the German conspirators who sought to interfere with the manufacturers of munitions in this country. Several of these after a long and searching trial in New York have been found guilty and properly sentenced to servitude. The testimony throughout the trial was an astonishing disclosure of the depths of intrigue to which the conspirators went to accomplish their purpose. They had an abundance of money and every opportunity to use it freely to bribe the leaders of labor, who however withstood temptation and remained steadfast and loyal to their country. For this they deserve public credit.

UNFAIR! The first duty of everyone is to recognize the validity of a contract, to respect the sanctities of treaties. Fair-minded people have scant patience with those who do otherwise. This applies quite as much to corporations as to individuals. While it is only fair to say that corporations as a rule scrupulously observe their obligations, it isn't pleasant to read that the Federal District Court has had to step in to prevent a railroad company from defaulting on a binding agreement. Twelve years ago, the Denver & Rio Grande, which owned all the stock of the Western Pacific Railway Company, guaranteed a \$50,000,000 bond issue of the latter company. In 1914 the Denver & Rio Grande repudiated responsibility for the bonds. The following year the Western Pacific defaulted and the next year was sold for \$18,000,000, leaving a deficiency of \$32,000,000, to recover which the Denver & Rio Grande was sued. In his decision against the Denver & Rio Grande, Judge Hand characterizes its repudiation as being "without even color of justification, an undisguised and candid disregard of the most deliberate undertaking put forth to be relied upon by the public at large." We have here one of the reasons why the public, failing to discriminate, criticizes all railroads or corporations for the sins of a few. Things of this kind were common many years ago, but are of rarest occurrence to-day. At a time when everyone is talking of fair play in business, and particularly of a square deal for the railroads, it is unfortunate that such an incident should have to be recorded. The fairness of the Court is seen in the suggestion to both sides that it would be better to arrange to pay the \$32,000,000 in installments, as an attempt to enforce the collection of the whole amount at once might force the Denver & Rio Grande into a receivership.

WORK AND PLAY WITH THE CAVALRY



TAKING LIBERTIES WITH DINNER

Cavalry officers of all countries have their favorite stunt. In the United States army jumping the dinner table is considered a popular sport. This time fortunately no brother officers are seated at the board.



GETTING AN ANTISEPTIC BATH

Cleanliness is a requisite for animals as well as men in the army. In the cavalry all soldiers are taught proper ways of caring for their mounts, as the efficiency of that arm of the service depends upon such care. In the picture above horses are shown going through an anti-vermin bath.



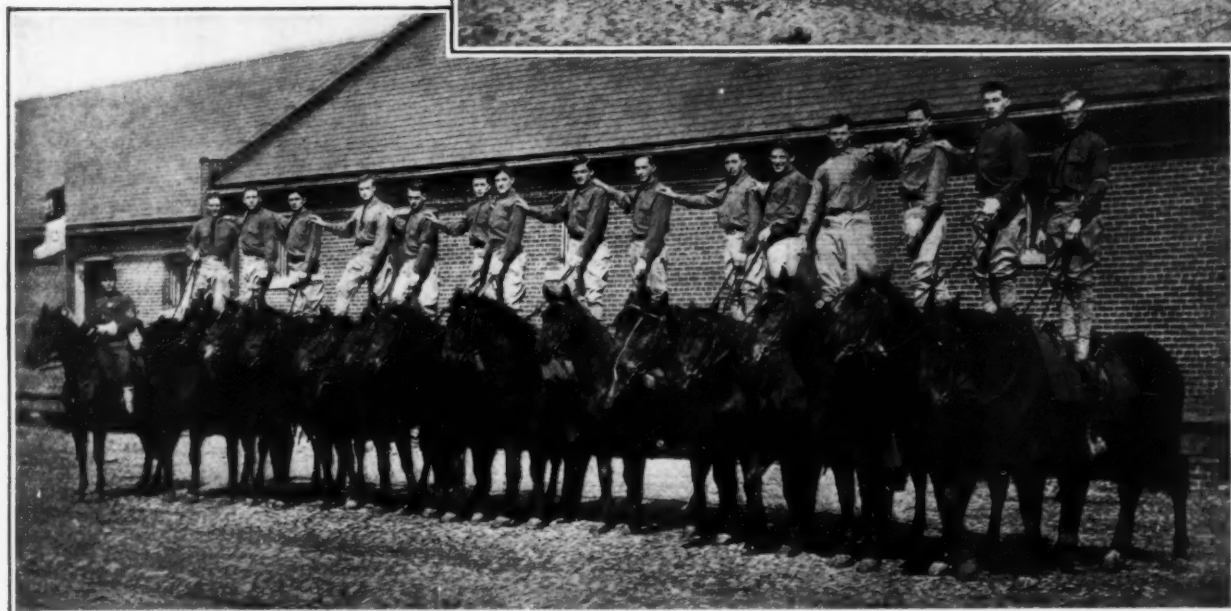
COULD THE CIRCUS BEAT THIS?

During the winter months cavalymen devote much time to the training of their mounts.



AMERICAN COSSACKS

The world thinks of the Arab and the Cossack as the most finished horsemen, but the seasoned cavalryman of the United States army, while not as spectacular, has a few stunts of his own. The pictures above and at the left show cavalry recruits practicing some difficult work that requires a good supply of nerve to become proficient in. The most necessary qualification of the cavalry is its "elasticity." Apparently these men are learning to be "elastic."



A MONTH and a half has passed since war was declared, and so far nothing of first importance has been accomplished except the passing of a bill directing the manner in which the Army is to be raised. Enrollment for the selective Army is to begin on June 5th, and Secretary of War Baker has announced that the conscripted soldiers will not be called to the colors until September 1st, because of insufficient equipment. The country knows that it is to have an army; it knows that money is to be raised by perhaps the most unscientific revenue law ever put on the country's books and it realizes that a long, bitter struggle lies ahead. Of actual accomplishment there is small proof.

Who is to blame for the delay? A recent visit to Washington has convinced me that it is a case of "pass the buck." I have interviewed officials of the War and Navy Departments, members of Congress and Army and Navy officers, and have come to the conclusion that "the other fellow is to blame."

Congress says the executive departments are at fault. It claims that the departments had plenty of authority to proceed without further legislation, and is frankly cynical about the President's non-assumption of authority, saying that he has never before shown qualms of conscience about assuming any authority he desired. To quote one of its members, Julius Kahn, ranking Republican member Military Affairs Committee, House of Representatives:

"Our lack of preparedness is up to the administration. I, together with many of my colleagues, have been in favor of making ready for the war, which we knew was in the outing, for a long time. I have preached preparedness in Congress for years. I recognized the fact that we were utterly unprepared, and that it was unwise to wait until we needed soldiers before we devised means of securing them; foolish to wait for equipment until it was a necessity. Had the administration from the beginning recognized the danger ahead, we could have been better prepared to meet it. But the administration has entirely changed its face. It did not believe in war. Garrison was kicked out of the Cabinet because he recognized the importance of preparedness, and Baker was substituted, as an apostle of 'Peace on Earth, Goodwill to Men.' The country has been ready to enlist for the war since the sinking of the Lusitania. Men of vision have known that war was coming. Lodge and Gardner, Roosevelt and Wood and a host of others have preached the doctrine of preparedness continuously. The President, however, said: 'There is no use to get excited.' This atmosphere of confidence in our ability to steer clear of the war has palsied the country's efforts, so that we have neglected our opportunity to prepare."

"The bill authorizing the Council of National Defense was passed on August 29th, 1916, because the department facilities were unequal to the demands made upon them. It was put into effect less than two months ago. Had the patriotic citizens who have been called to assist the administration been allowed to begin work as soon as authorized by Congress there need have been no lack of preparation now. As it is, everything is in chaos."

"The necessary plans for munitions and transportation might have been arranged in advance. We have no ships to transport our soldiers across the sea. We will have to pay millions more for such tonnage than we would have

PASSING THE BUCK AT WASHINGTON

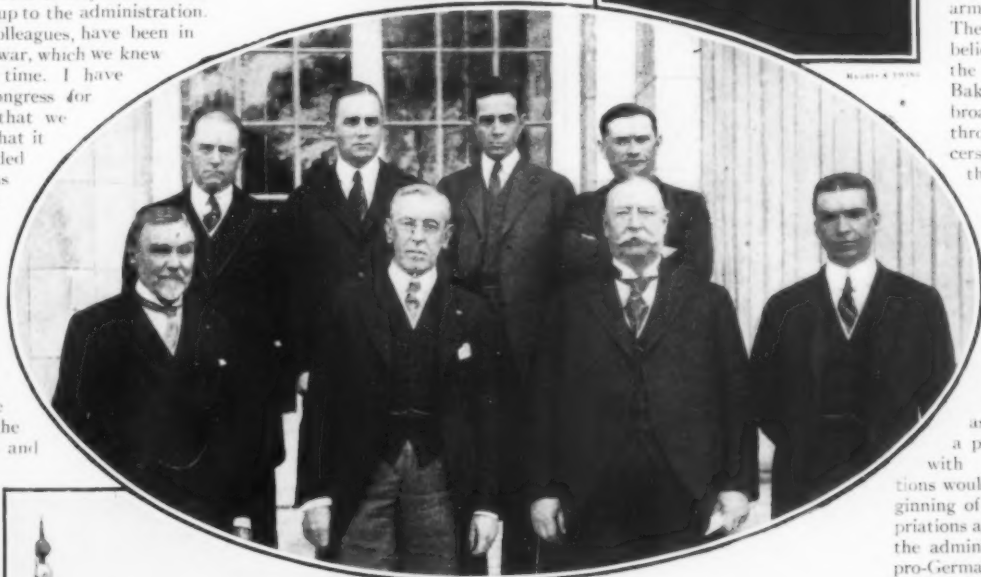
EXPLANATIONS FROM THOSE HIGH IN POWER REGARDING OUR LACK OF SPEED IN WAGING WAR

BY WILLIAM H. CRAWFORD

had to do, had arrangements been made in advance. A bill authorizing such auxiliary cruisers was passed many years ago. Ugly discrimination against American ships and the refusal of a mail subsidy prevented the increase of the American merchant marine. Such ships would now be invaluable to the country.

"The War Department has not

JULIUS KAHN
Mr. Kahn, congressman from California, though a German by birth and a Republican in politics, has been a staunch advocate of preparedness and has made it possible for President Wilson to get war legislation through the lower house at times when members of his own party failed him.



ONE HIGHLY EFFICIENT BRANCH OF THE SERVICE

The American Red Cross has recently appointed Henry P. Davison, one of the country's foremost bankers, chairman of its war council. Mr. Davison will provide all supplies for the Red Cross. In this picture the officers and members of the newly appointed war council are shown. From left to right they are: front row, Robert W. DeForest, vice-president, President Woodrow Wilson, president of the Red Cross; former President William H. Taft, chairman of the executive committee; Elliott Wadsworth, actual executive head of the organization. In the back row are Henry P. Davison, Grayson P. Murphy, Charles D. Norton and Edward N. Hurley, all members of the war council. Cornelius N. Bliss, Jr., the only other member of the council, is not present.



NEWTON D. BAKER, SECRETARY OF WAR, AND GEN. H. L. SCOTT, CHIEF OF STAFF OF THE ARMY

Though a pacifist, Mr. Baker asserts he is doing all in his power to wage war against Germany. General Scott is a member of the Commission to Russia.

devised any successful anti-aircraft guns, though the powerful effectiveness of the aeroplane has been demonstrated in the European war.

"Our submarines are a joke.

"Three years ago, Congress made its first appropriation for armed automobiles. Altogether, it has appropriated \$650,000 for this purpose. The War Department has turned out two armed cars that won't work."

"We could not equip our conscripted army, if we had it, as the Quartermaster Corps has complete equipment for only a small fraction of such an army."

Democracies must depend on public opinion for action many students of Government hold and expressing this thought Mr. Kahn said:

"The people themselves are largely to blame for their lack of preparedness. Congress is the pulse of the people. It has been slow to move, because the people have been indifferent. The people of the middle West looked upon the war as something not affecting them. The only part of the country that could be in danger was the coastline. If a gun could be invented that would shoot from the Atlantic Ocean to the middle of the Mississippi River, there would be no difficulty in getting money for military preparations and Liberty Loans would be selling at a premium."

"Roosevelt should be given a brigadier general's commission, and sent up and down the country as a mighty messenger of service, so that with his fiery enthusiasm he could stimulate the people to enlist."

"On the question of conscription, there should be two bills entirely separate and distinct, one a peace bill, such as the Chamberlain bill or the General Staff bill, which I introduced into Congress, whose purpose should be to provide a trained soldiery, and another emergency war bill, such as has just been passed, to provide an army for the carrying on of this war. The President and Secretary Baker believe in universal disarmament after the present emergency. Secretary Baker has developed greatly. He has broadened his views since being thrown in contact with military officers. He is advocating measures now that he would have bitterly opposed before he was connected with the War Department."

These views of Mr. Kahn's are typical of those expressed to me by more than a dozen leading Congressmen.

On the other hand, the executive departments place the blame for our unpreparedness upon the non-support of the President by Congress. They assert that Congress has not shown a proper willingness to co-operate with the executive; that preparations would have been made before the beginning of the war if Congressional appropriations and support had been given; that the administration has been hampered by pro-German sympathizers within Congress and pacific influences which have persistently opposed any preparation.

Josephus Daniels, Secretary of the Navy, would make no adverse criticism of Congress in discussing the situation.

"The executive departments have been hampered by lack of material support from Congress, but I believe that these statesmen were guided by conscientious scruples," he said. "It does no good to criticize either the executive or legislative branches of the Government. At the present critical time all the various departments and the people themselves should work in harmony with

the united purpose of overcoming our enemy. My management of the Navy has been criticised by the press, by naval officers and in Congress. I am perfectly willing to be shown my errors and have taken advantage, as far as is within my power, of just criticism. A large part of the criticism of myself by the naval officers was due to the wine order. It did not make any difference to me whether they liked it or not. I believed it was for the best. Incidentally, however, most of the naval officers now admit that I was right. The people themselves are to blame for any lack of preparation in our War and Navy Departments. Appropriations for them must come from Congress, and it, like a chameleon, reflects the will of the people. The people get such a navy as they want."

"We are proceeding as rapidly and as successfully as is possible under the rushed system that is necessary at present. Naturally, there has been considerable confusion and delay, owing to the greatly increased amount of work, which had to be done by a largely augmented force entirely unaccustomed to naval affairs. There has been, however, no more confusion than was expected. We are working in harmony with the National Council of Defense and the various commissions appointed to assist

(Continued on page 707)



POLES OF TOLEDO PLEDGE THEIR LOYALTY TO AMERICA

As an example to the other nationalities of Toledo, 15,000 Poles paraded, May 20th, adopted resolutions and offered themselves unreservedly for America's service. A corps of Polish girls in Red Cross uniforms was one of the features of the long parade which received the enthusiastic applause of the onlookers. Thousands who sought admittance to the patriotic meeting in Memorial Hall were turned away for lack of room.



LIBERTY LOAN CAMPAIGN OPENS WITH ENTHUSIASM IN ST. PAUL

Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo opened in St. Paul, Minn., on May 19th, the nation-wide campaign for subscriptions to the Liberty Loan. The entire city joined in the observance of Liberty Loan Day. A parade of 10,000 people preceded the mass meeting at which Secretary McAdoo spoke, characterizing the day's celebration as the "greatest patriotic demonstration staged in the United States since the war began." Five hundred bankers, business men and officials co-operated to make the plans for the sale of the bonds successful.



BITS OF THE NATION'S NEWS



ATLANTA IN GALA DRESS AND IN MOURNING

Less than a week before flames swept Atlanta, Ga., that busy city had been decorated with thousands of flags and miles of bunting in honor of the arrival of General Leonard Wood, commander of the Department of the Southeast, at Atlanta. The photograph above shows the flag which he raised flying above the heads of great crowds whose cheers welcomed the general to his new post. At the left is a photograph taken while the fire was raging. On May 21st, a fire of accidental origin devastated nearly 75 blocks of the city's homes before the flames were finally checked by the use of dynamite. Churches and apartment houses suffered, but most of the 1,500 buildings destroyed were substantial homes and negro cabins. Of the estimated loss of \$3,500,000 about \$2,500,000 will be covered by insurance. Between 5,000 and 10,000 people were burned out but so far as is known only one person was killed. National Guardsmen and men in training for commissions at Fort McPherson took charge of the burned districts and prevented looting or disorder. Offers of aid from other cities came immediately to Atlanta but were gratefully declined as the city is able to care for its homeless people without outside assistance. The building of a greater and finer Atlanta will begin immediately.

FROM THE NORTH SEA TO THE ADRIATIC

WHY SURPRISES ARE DIFFICULT

Modern war strategy depends little on "the surprise," for aircraft by day and searchlights, illuminating bombs, rockets and the like by night, have made it impossible to move troops in any number without the enemy becoming aware of such movements. In the picture at the right appears a searchlight used by French soldiers in the trenches along the Meuse.



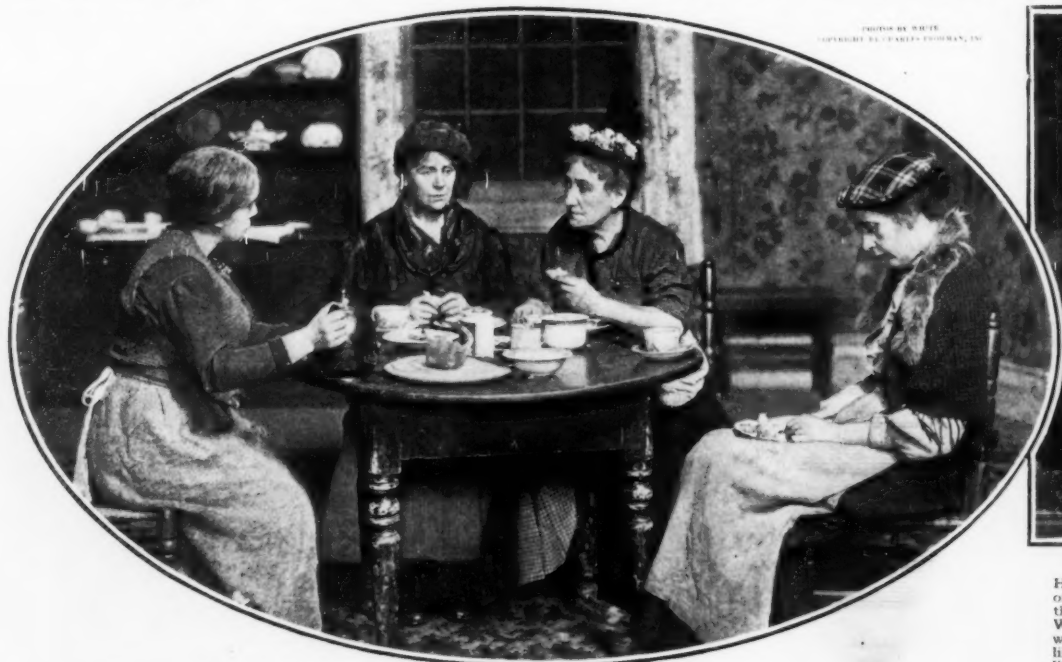
FUN IN THE ALPS

Though the fighting along the Italian front has been at times most sanguinary and the daily life of the soldier has been attended by great discomfort, the spirit of the men in the ranks remains buoyant and the sunny smiles of the Italian peasant-soldiers have not disappeared under as trying living conditions as an army has ever faced. The men shown dancing above were stationed in the mountains, many thousand feet above sea level.

ROUGHING IT IN THE RUINS

When the war is over the world will have many more good cooks than were in evidence before hostilities began. For Tommy, Fritz, Pierre and all the rest have learned much about the kitchen range and its substitutes in these three years. When the Germans evacuated their line in northern France they took particular pains to destroy everything that could aid their enemies, but this group of British soldiers seems confident of its ability to prepare a satisfactory meal.

THE WAR IN A MOTHER'S HEART



A GOSSIP AT TEA TIME

Mrs. Dowey has her friends, three other charwomen like herself, in for a cup of tea. The talk turns to the war and their sons at the front. Mrs. Dowey boasts especially of her Kenneth, a kiltie in the noted "Black Watch," while the others are only in "britches" regiments. She shows them a thick package of imitation letters from her son—one for each week, she says, and all beginning "Dearest Mother." "It's the soldiers' letters all wrote in pencil," remarks one of the old women, "as makes all women alike nowadays." "Yes," says one of the others, "the pencil letter! That's the thing to put up a monument to when the war is over." "And women in enemy lands get their pencil letters—and then stop getting them—the same as ourselves," says Mrs. Dowey, scandalizing the others.



PRIVATE DOWEY ARRIVES

He's not Mrs. Dowey's son at all. Having no son, she is out of the war, and she did so want to be in it. Seeing his name in the paper, she has pretended he is her son. He is furious. Why in the name of old Nick has she chosen him out of the whole British army? Maybe, she says slyly, because she liked him best. Well, he likes her voice—it drumbles on like a Scotch burr—and at last she breaks down all his defences and he takes her for his mother—on probation.

MOST people believe that war is bad enough without having it portrayed on the stage. Hence war plays have not won the greatest popular favor. This cannot be said, however, about the pathetic little Barrie play, teeming with human interest, now playing at the Empire Theatre, New York City, and which is meeting such remarkable favor. It is replete with pathos relieved by gentle, wholesome humor.

It was the gracious idea of the Charles Frohman Company to give the benefits from the performances of the three Barrie plays to the Stage Women's War Relief, and the selection of "The Old Lady Shows Her Medals" for this purpose was fortunate. In this little drama of war life in England, Sir James M. Barrie excels in voicing human emotions, and one must be very stout-hearted to be unmoved by the performance of the piece in which Beryl Mercer and John M. McFarlane have done such realistic work.

Mrs. Dowey is a poor Scottish charwoman in London, who, because she has neither husband nor son to go

to the front, is out of the war and looked down upon by her neighbors. Reading in the newspapers of the exploits of "Private K. Dowey of the Black Watch" she claims him as her son. She moves to a strange quarter and boasts to her new neighbors about her soldier boy and the many endearing letters he writes her. Then Private Dowey himself, a big brawny Scot, appears on the scene. He is furious at the presumption of an unknown person claiming to be his mother, but the timid, gentle Old Lady offers him tea and cake, and finally a soft bed in which to rest after trying hardships in the trenches. So at last she wins him, despite himself, by her gentle persistency. When his all-too-short leave is up he marches sadly, but bravely, away from the first real home he has ever known, from his new-found mother by adoption. In the impressive last scene the Old Lady, now alone forever, is left to show "her medals"—her courage and endurance—as she fervently caresses and puts away the belongings of her "son" that have been sent to her from the battlefield where he has fallen.



MRS. DOWEY GOES TO THE THEATER

He has a theater on for the evening and the thought suddenly strikes him that it would be showier to take a lady. Maybe Mrs. Dowey would do. But no, she has no style. Not in these working clothes, she admits eagerly, but he ought to see her in her merino—a gabardine, laced up the front—and she hurries to show it to him. "Looks no so bad," he vouchsafes—has she a bit of chiffon for the neck? "Chiffon! That's what the men in the trenches are thinking of," he declares, "not the Kaiser, nor bombs, nor keeping the home fires burning, nor Tipperary—just chiffon." Of course, she has chiffon and a muff and gloves and she even feels sure she can give her face less of a homely look. And so he takes her to the theater, not once but every evening of his furlough.



PRIVATE DOWEY PROPOSES MOTHERHOOD

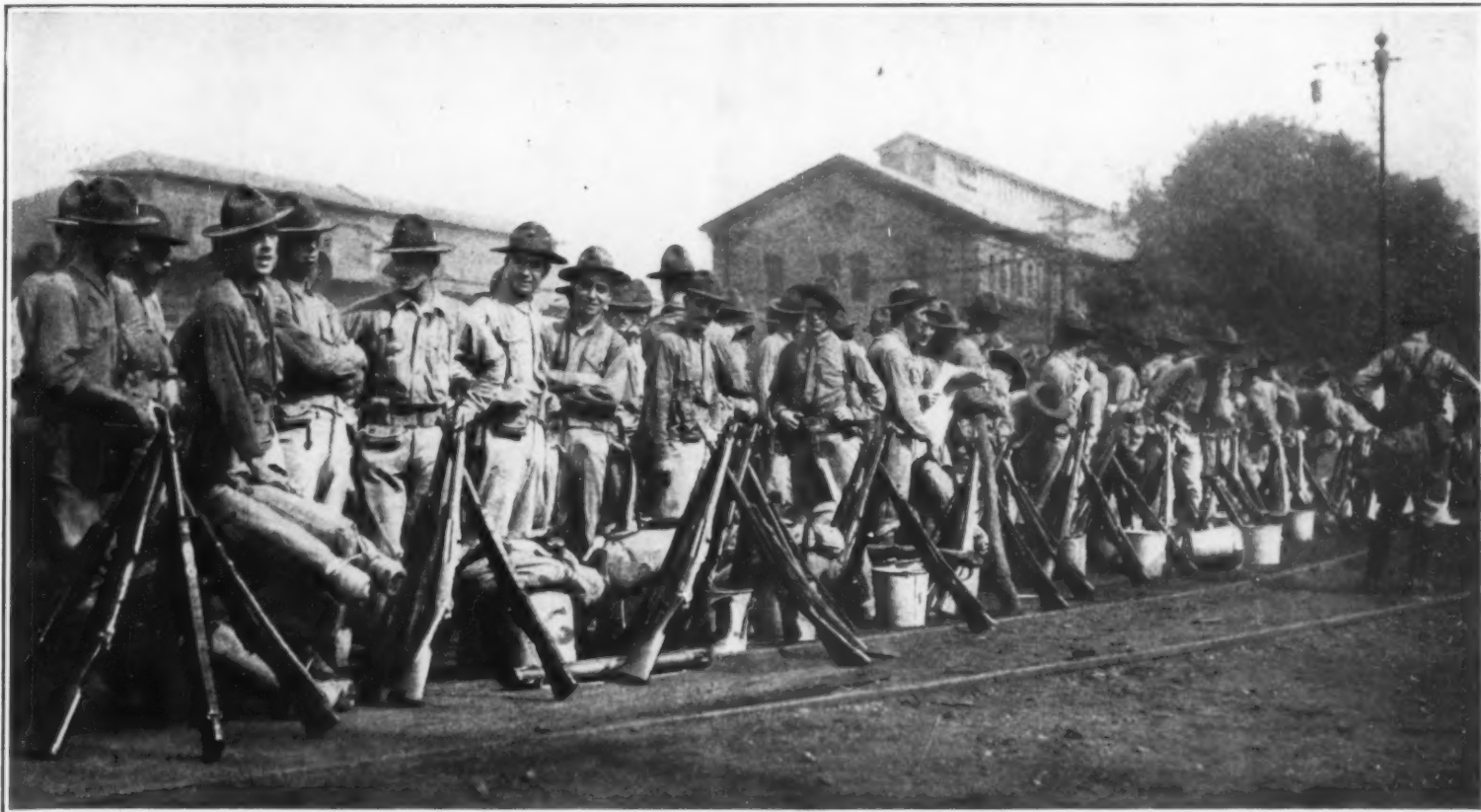
Private Dowey's five days' leave have passed all too quickly. The time has come to say good-by. Both try bravely to smile. "Have you noticed," he asks, "you have never called me son?" "I was feared, Kenneth," she whispers. "You said I was on probation." "And so you were. Son! It's a little word, but you've made me value it. Old lady, the probation's ended." And then on his knees to her—"Mrs. Dowey, have I your permission to ask you the most important question an orphan can ask a nice old lady? For a long time you cannot have been unaware of my sonish feelings for you. And if you're not willing to be my mother, I swear I'll never ask another."



THE LAST FAREWELL

She pulls him down to her and croons over him while he tries to call back her smiles. At last comes the whistle from his comrade waiting in the street. Time's up and he must go. She kisses him once before she totters away to shed the tears he mustn't see. He leaves for the battlefield—never to return. The pathos of the play is centered in the closing scene, when the old lady kisses and caresses the uniform of her slain soldier boy, which has been sent to her as "his nearest kin." Slowly she takes up her mop and pail and leaves her basement for her work.

SOLDIERS OF THE LAND AND SEA



MARINES, THE FIRST TO FIGHT, ARE OFF FOR DUTY WHERE TROUBLE IS THICKEST

One of the proud boasts of the Marine Corps is that the Marines are "the first to fight on land or sea." Wherever there is trouble the Marines may be found, and in all situations Uncle Sam has had to meet, they have been equal to the emergency. Enlistment in the Marines is to

be increased to 30,000. This photograph was snapped as a company of Marines was about to leave a training station on the Atlantic Coast for war service, "somewhere." The complete marching equipment is shown at the feet of the men who are ready to go into trenches as soldiers.



DEEPER TRENCHES WILL BE NEEDED IN TRENCH-SCARRED FRANCE

The American soldiers now on their way to France probably will see their first battle from trenches similar to these, though deeper and more complete. The intrenching tool has played an important part in the present struggle, in which trench warfare has seen its greatest

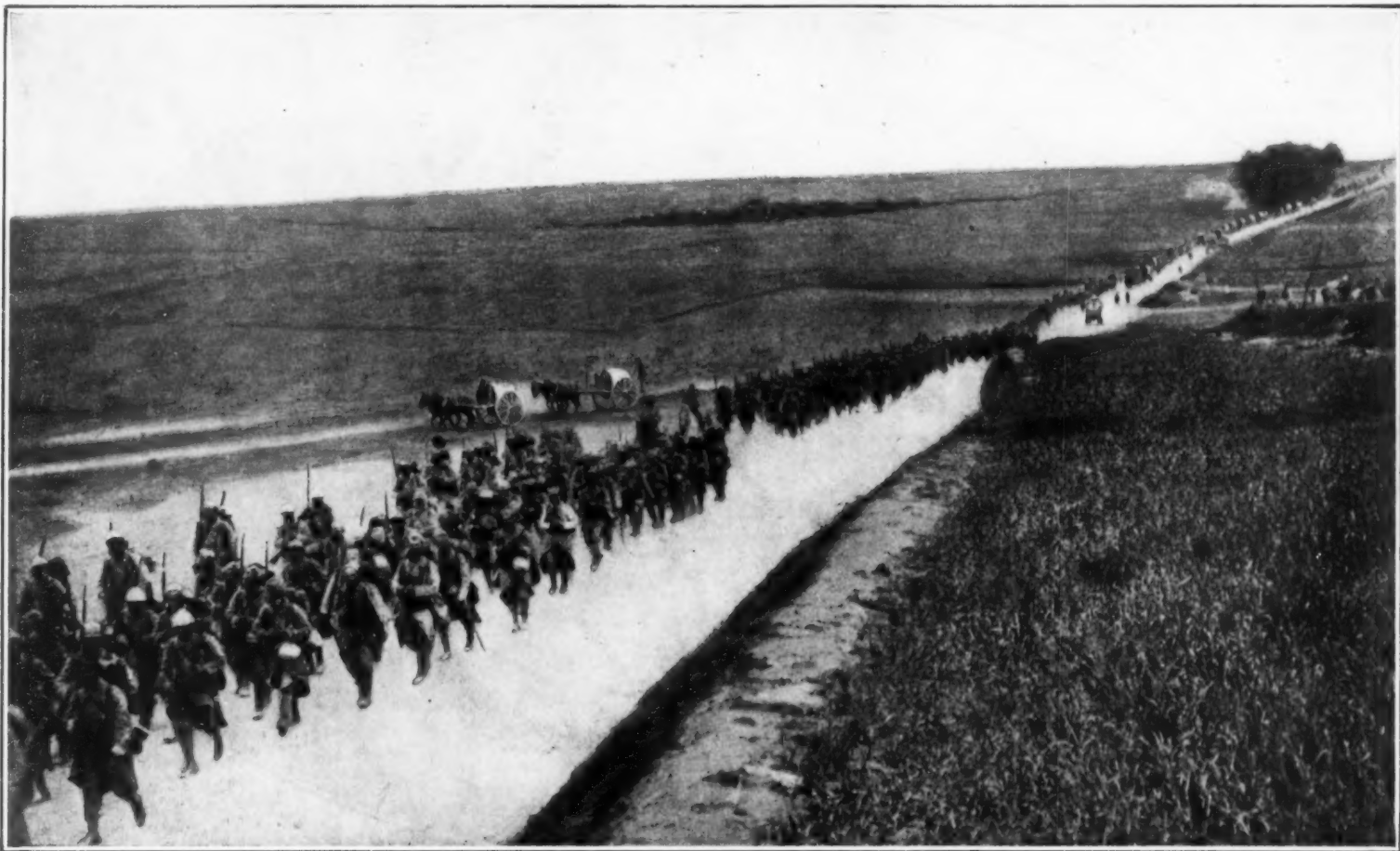
development. While our men are schooled in the fundamentals of trench building their real education will be worked out on the fields of France, where, according to military experts, field plans undergo rapid and constant revision. All infantry soldiers now carry intrenching tools.



ALONG THE FRENCH FRONT

Military experts assert that the critical fighting of the war is now under way and that the withdrawal of 600,000 men from the Russian front by the German is a desperate effort to stop the British and French advance by hurling fresh troops against the Allied advancing line on the

western front. It appears that the losses of April and May have far exceeded any period since the German failure at Verdun. In the picture is shown a first-aid station just back of the firing line to which the wounded are carried for immediate attention and temporary bandaging.



REINFORCEMENTS FOR THE CHAMPAGNE LINE

Thousands of Colonials are seen passing along one of the famous roads of France to join in the great offensive which General Nivelle launched, and his successor, General Petain, is carrying on, against the Germans. It was in the Champagne country that Nivelle's "Iron Division" of Colonials

won renown. Though the French started their offensive with great energy and all their old dash, the bringing up of German reinforcements blocked them from making the progress they had believed would be theirs. The picture shows the splendid condition of the military roads,

80
The
lon
me
cor
als
Ba
are
am
the
sist
wa
the

IT is
tha
Se
tars
of
who
are
pital
an
Balkans
their
se
the
sa
helped.
front
w
respite
the
wor
fronts.
workers
hard
tim
They
are
help
and
ride
in
the
front
selves—
does
not

Many
lack
of
p
rials.
C
There
are
tals
and
are
man
prise
the
there
is
by
wome
Monasti
ian
relie
own
poc
The
En
both
clo
Cross
Se

WOMEN'S WORK ON THE SERBIAN FRONT

BY EDWIN RALPH ESTEP

understand, is inaugurating a more extensive campaign than previously ventured.

Least in numbers, but most direct in obtaining results, are the individuals who work on their own initiative. There are several women who have conducted soup kitchens, hospital canteens and relief stations in isolated places and entirely without aid. Among these latter, who have stuck there through thick and thin doing whatever they might as the changes in the military situations changed the relief conditions, there is one woman to whom belongs the biggest of all war medals. She is a trained nurse from the Roosevelt Hospital, New York, Miss Emily Simmonds. Inconspicuous in her much-worn khaki suit she has, nevertheless, done so much work in and for Serbia in the last three years that nowadays when anyone wishes something done or desires to learn something about hospitals it is generally a case of, "Ask Miss Simmonds."

One day in Salonica a relief worker dashed into a restaurant and demanded of friends:

"Where is Miss Simmonds?"

The cheer leader of the American Red Cross looked up from his plate of bean soup and replied:

"She's up at Brod, feeding 'four thousand on seven loaves and a few small fishes.'"

There was a time after the capture of Monastir, when the only civilian relief plant for women and children in a



SCOTCH WOMEN ON THE SERBIAN FRONT

Three ambulance drivers belonging to the Scottish Women's Hospital, which has conducted a base hospital and also an ambulance unit at the Balkan front. In neither unit are any men employed. The ambulance drivers were under the command of Mrs. Harley, sister of General French. She was killed a short time ago in the bombardment of Monastir.

IT is a mission of sacrifice that carries women to the Serbian front. The avatars of Florence Nightingale who are attached to the hospital and relief units in the Balkans get small returns for their self-sacrifice aside from the satisfaction of having helped. It is a rough, faraway front without even the small respites that are possible for the workers on the western fronts. The civilian relief workers, especially, have a hard time, on account of the lack of supplies and facilities. They are compelled to find their materials, their manual help and their transportation any way they can. They ride in box-cars and in motor-trucks going to and from the front. For the most part they feed and clothe themselves—and in that region even the possession of money does not always mean the ability to buy.

Many units have come and gone. Some have failed for lack of proper support or because of non-arrival of materials. Other units have gone on in spite of the handicaps. There are now about thirteen hundred women in the hospitals and relief organizations in the Balkans. Among them are many noted names. The majority of the women comprise the nurses in English and Canadian hospitals. Then there is the Scottish Women's Hospital, conducted entirely by women, even to the operating and ambulance driving. At Monastir a group of Holland nurses conduct the only civilian relief hospital in the region, paying for it out of their own pockets or with money raised by them in Holland. The English Serbian Relief Fund conducts plants for both clothing and feeding refugees. The American Red Cross Society is doing the same thing and just now, I



TWO WOMEN FAMOUS IN THE BALKANS

The Honorable Alice Erin Massey, at the left, who for many years was engaged in social improvement work in England and Ireland, has during the war conducted canteens in conjunction with hospitals on the French

front and is now engaged in the same work for the Serbs. With her, in this picture, is Miss Emily Simmonds, of the American Red Cross, who has been active in Serbian hospital and relief work since the outbreak of the war.

devastated area of over three hundred square miles was that Miss Simmonds ran at Brod. Because of congested traffic on the single railway and lack of motor-trucks, she could not get sufficient supplies from Salonica. So she reached into her Red Cross pocketbook and bought the stuff from an Italian army magazine at the front.

Meanwhile, she lived by herself in a "dog" tent on the muddy bank of the River Cerna, feeding peasants and making the mothers wash themselves and their children with real soap and water on the basis of no wash, no food. Field Marshal Michitch, of the Serbian army, hearing of her isolation, detailed two soldiers to guard her tent at night.

Once in Serbia, before the retreat of the Allies, Miss Simmonds and one other nurse ran a hospital of fourteen hundred typhus patients for five months, without a doctor. One of the two American doctors in the country had died and the other was stricken with the fever. It was here that she cared for a patient with a poisoned foot which required amputation to save his leg and life. There was no surgeon to be had. So Miss Simmonds cut the foot off and thereafter, having passed the crucial test, operated for months.

There is a picture that might be painted by a Whistler of



THE MOLLY PITCHER OF 1917

Miss Flora Sands was an English sportswoman who became a nurse in Serbia at the beginning of the war and later enlisted in the Serbian army as a soldier. She was promoted to sergeant and took part in numerous battles. Last November she was wounded by shrapnel and is now in a convalescent hospital. Her enlistment in the Serbian army is said to have greatly assisted the friendly sentiment between the English and the Serbs.

two daredevil Serb soldiers standing silently on guard by the shelter tent on a black Balkan river bank of a little New York nurse who does not even wear her medals.

The severity of the work, the lack of proper assistance and the risk of their lives in areas bombarded by long range guns and by avians are not the only things which have tested the courage and proved the stamina of the women who are

working behind the Allied Armies of the Orient. The country itself is against them, as it is against all who are not acclimated. It is unbearably hot in the lowlands in the summer and it is frightfully cold in the mountains in the winter. The mosquitos carry malaria. In the winter one must pack about a sleeping bag and as many blankets as can be had. In the summer it is necessary to sleep under netting.

The food conditions in Salonica restaurants are without parallel in their vileness. The restaurants are so poorly stocked and so dirty that the military is compelled to put one of them "out of bounds" now and then in an effort to reform them. Consequently the personnel of the relief units get their best food when they are at the front and enjoy the comparative sumptuousness of the regular army diet.

Probably the best pay received by any of the relief workers is the appreciation of the Serbian and other armies. The respect accorded these women by the soldiers is remarkable. So, too, does the army render what assistance it can to the work of the individuals in the stricken territory—unfortunately there is not much that the army can do for them. In nearly all of their operations they have had to do all the work themselves.

OUR GUESTS AGAINST THEIR WILL

ON THEIR WAY TO INTERNMENT

When the German ships in American harbors were first interned, the sailors had a life of comparative ease and freedom. Those at the Philadelphia Navy Yard had leisure to construct an entire miniature village, complete even to town hall and church. But the presence of these Germans in the United States after the declaration of war had been made presented a new problem and the seizure of their ships by the United States Government preceded only by a few days the transportation of the ship's crews to prison camps. This photograph was taken as the sailors from the *Kronprinz Wilhelm* were being taken from Philadelphia to Fort McPherson, Georgia. Each man has with him his personal effects and the ship's mascot was not overlooked in the moving.

A plan now under discussion provides for the transportation to America of the German prisoners of war now being held in England. Such a plan would serve several purposes. It would relieve England of the burden of feeding thousands of mouths and would release for war duty the men now guarding the prisoners. Then, too, if the Germans were brought here in merchant ships returning to America without cargo after voyages to England there is little likelihood that U-boat commanders would sink the ships, knowing them to be filled with their countrymen. The thousands of Germans, if brought to America, would aid materially the cultivation of farms here, as well as the farming of the 1,000,000 acres of public land which Secretary of the Interior Lane wishes to see put to productive use.



WELL-PROTECTED

In the United States, only millionaires and men high in public life, who are accustomed to receive threatening letters, are as carefully guarded as are the German sailors interned at Fort Oglethorpe, Georgia. The picture at the right shows the high barbed wire fence erected around the house where they live, and armed guards patrol the yards day and night. It must be admitted, however, that the guards and the fence are there rather to keep people inside than outside.



A COMFORTABLE LIFE

The 1800 Germans, all from Philadelphia, interned at Fort McPherson are sheltered in 40 houses built by the Government. Their time is spent in raising vegetables for their own table or in amusing themselves as they care to. In the picture at the left some of the sailors in their comfortable summer uniforms are seen, out for a morning walk. Those in the background appear greatly interested in the khaki-clad men, rookies at the Officers' Reserve Training Camp at Fort McPherson.



KITTY DOESN'T MIND

The cat in the picture above came with its owner from Germany and has been with him ever since he left that country. Kitty has met fair weather and rough seas on the *Kronprinz Wilhelm* but her sailing days are over for some time. Kitty is being well taken care of in a nice box of rags at Fort McPherson. Lucky kitty! How thin the mice in Germany must be these days!

ONCE A POOR COBBLER, NOW THE WORLD'S GREATEST SHOE MANUFACTURER

EDITOR'S NOTE:—In this article, the forty-sixth of the series of "Men Who Are Making America," Mr. Forbes gives the life-story of a man who was willing to work to see his dreams come true. Nothing but grit and hard work can account for the success of William L. Douglas, the shoe king.

BEFORE the time of W. L. Douglas, no American had ever become a millionaire by making shoes. Shoemakers were usually poor men, doing business on a puny scale. But Douglas has demonstrated that the track one follows is of less importance than the diligence and enterprise with which it is followed.

At the age of thirty-one, after having been bruised and buffeted on the stormy sea of experience, he set out to become "The greatest shoemaker in the world."

It was a nervy ambition for a young man possessing nothing but his head and his hands, with liabilities in the form of a wife and three children. He was without capital, without influence, without commercial training.

But he did know how to make shoes and he had the will to succeed, come what might. Today his place in the world is so prominent that the mere pasting of his picture on an envelope in almost any country in the world will serve to carry the letter to him.

In 1876 a shoemaker rented one room in a building at Brockton, Massachusetts, and, by means of \$875 of borrowed capital, installed some machinery and engaged five employees. Every day he trudged home from Boston with rolls of leather under his arms. This leather he personally had to select. He personally had to cut it up to be made into shoes which he personally had designed. He personally had to lay out the work at night for each employee and had to supervise its execution. The shoes made, he personally had to go out and find buyers.

All this seldom took him more than eighteen hours a day—if he worked twenty hours he felt he had put in a couple of hours overtime. His output was forty-eight pairs per day.

Although he soon outgrew his original factory and had to move into larger quarters three times—in 1879, again in 1880 and again in 1881, when he took a three-story factory and ran his output up to 1,800 pairs a day—he was still dissatisfied with his rate of progress. To reach the goal he had set himself, the proud position of the world's greatest shoemaker, he must travel faster or he might not win out.

He knew the shoes he was making were good shoes. He knew that more people would buy them if more people learned about them. He knew he could develop his manufacturing facilities to meet an increased demand. He also knew that to attain his ambition more people must be told about his shoes.

He did a revolutionary thing. In 1883 he began to advertise systematically, persistently, extensively. Advertising then, however, was not always taken seriously by the public. Much of it was downright fraudulent, more of it was grossly misleading and little of it kept strictly within the truth. There was no association of advertising clubs to censor imaginative effusions of vendors of merchandise. Exaggeration was accepted as a matter of course. Indeed, the individual or firm who spent money freely on advertising was often regarded with skepticism. Surely if the goods were all right they could be sold without the expenditure of thousands of dollars on printers' ink!

W. L. Douglas had a product of which he was proud. To show how proud he was he decided to stamp his own picture on the sole of every shoe that left his factory.

The first results were discouraging. The innovation did not make the hit its originator had hoped. He was paying out more money than the increase in returns justified. But W. L. Douglas was not one of that large army who expect strong, healthy plants to shoot up the moment seed is sown in the ground. He was not building for today but for tomorrow, for the time when his face and name on a pair of shoes would commend these shoes to men and women throughout the world. He could stand the scoffing of those ignorant of his ambition and barren of his vision. His confidence never weakened, his perseverance never wavered. He adhered to his well-considered course, spending \$250,000 and more annually on advertising the shoes whose maker was not ashamed to stamp with his own face.

With what results?

The thirty-by-sixty-foot one-room factory which started on less than \$1,000 capital, with five employees and an output of forty-eight pairs of shoes a day, has developed into one of the manufacturing and mercantile wonders of the present day. Its capital is not \$1,000 but \$3,500,000;

MEN WHO ARE MAKING AMERICA

BY B. C. FORBES

COPYRIGHT, 1917, BY B. C. FORBES.



W. L. DOUGLAS

At the age of seven years he was pegging shoes in a garret; today he is the president of the largest shoe manufacturing concern in the world. His portrait with which he began to stamp his shoes as a guarantee of their quality is now one of the most familiar of trade marks and those who scoffed at his early departure from the conventional ideas of advertising have lived to see the success of the man who dared to be original and worked to gain success.

it occupies not one room, but a group of spacious buildings covering 300,000 square feet; its output is not a few pairs a day, but over 5,000,000 a year (17,000 pairs per day) worth over \$20,000,000. The force of five workers has multiplied into an army of 4,000 workers. The leather consumed is not transported under the arm of the owner, for it comprises the hides of 1,860,000 animals yearly. Nor does the proprietor personally sell the whole output, for it would fill every car of a train 6½ miles in length. The "accessories" called for annually include over 1,000,000 yards of cloth and 15,000 miles of flax thread. A monument over 500 miles in height could be raised were a year's output of shoes stacked one on top of another.

W. L. Douglas has handsomely attained his ambition. His is the largest shoe factory in the world under one roof producing men's, women's and boy's shoes. Not only so, but over a hundred W. L. Douglas shoe stores have been established here and abroad.

The face of W. L. Douglas has become one of the best known trade-marks in the world and has earned for its owner greater fame and fortune than has fallen to the lot of his old-time scoffers.

The plucky young man who worked eighteen hours a day to gain a foothold on the ladder did not later permit himself to become a mere shoe-making or money-making machine. His vast business interests did not prevent him from discharging his full civic responsibilities. He became mayor of his town, a State Representative, a State Senator and, finally, Governor of the great Commonwealth of Massachusetts, an extraordinary tribute, for he was elected on a Democratic ticket in a State invariably controlled by Republicans. He can write "Doctor" before his name, for among the honors that have come to him has been the honorary degree of LL.D. (of Tufts College).

No boy had a less auspicious start than did he. He came into the world in a poor home in Plymouth, Mass., on August 22, 1845, and was only five when his father died. His mother was left in such straitened circumstances that she was obliged to give up little William Lewis when he was only seven years of age. At the time most boys are beginning school this lad began work. He was bound for a term of years to an uncle who was less interested in what

W. L. DOUGLAS, A MAN WHO SUCCEEDED IN SPITE OF HEAVY ODDS AGAINST HIM

he could do for the boy than in what the boy could do for him, and the seven-year-old child was set to work pegging shoes in a dismal garret. So tiny was he that he had to stand on an empty box to reach the bench. His duties included also the gathering of enough wood to keep two fires going, a task that taxed the child's strength and combined with his general treatment, almost—but not quite—broke his spirit. When there were few shoes to peg, during dull seasons, the boy was permitted to tramp two miles to school and there spend a few hours.

For four years he stood being cuffed and scolded and ill-treated. Then one day he rebelled and set off home to his mother. Her circumstances had not greatly improved, and as the boy was too young (eleven) to be sent to work in the regular way, she re-engaged him to the uncle at \$5 a month. Four more years he toiled and suffered amid the most heartbreaking environment. Nor did it brighten his lot to be denied the wages promised for his four years' servitude. All the uncle ever paid was \$10.

His period of bondage over, the youth took a job in a cotton mill at Plymouth at thirty-three cents a day. A broken leg, however, incapacitated him for work. But nothing could daunt his spirit or weaken his determination to equip himself for the battle of life. The moment he could use crutches he hobbled off to school, a distance of two miles, and every day he covered the four miles in order to increase his scanty knowledge. Although reared amid such depressing conditions, where matters educational were lightly considered, the boy had enough common sense to feel that ignorance was as a millstone hung on the neck. As soon as he could discard his crutches he went to work on a farm under an arrangement that permitted him to attend school as much as possible during the winter months.

All this William Lewis Douglas had passed through before he was sixteen years old. Before the average boy of his age had wrestled with anything more trying than school books, he had undergone the sufferings and encountered the difficulties of a lifetime. Only his unconquerable, irrepressible determination not to remain an ignorant drudge buoyed him up. At sixteen he had learned some things not always learned at school. He had learned self-reliance, he had grasped the value of knowledge, he had cultivated courage, he had imbibed ambition. Moreover, he had learned the rudiments of a trade. His clean habits, his frugal living, his apprenticeship in hard work had built up for him an iron constitution, a body that could withstand abnormal physical strain.

Winter on the farm over, he returned to his own calling. After a spell of making cheap brogans at Hopkinton, Mass., he decided to go to South Abington, Mass., and see if there was an opportunity to learn to make fine boots. On the train he heard the station called for South Braintree and, thinking it was his stop, got off. He canvassed the numerous small boot shops, but no one wanted an apprentice. It was getting dusk, and as he had not sufficient funds to obtain a lodging, he decided to walk to South Weymouth. He started off, thinking perhaps he could get a job there. As darkness came on, however, he realized that when he reached South Weymouth he would not find anybody up. And he would have no home for the night. So he retraced his steps through the darkness to South Braintree.

Here he secured a job pegging boots, which was rough, coarse work. He had previously applied to Anson Thayer, a noted shoemaker, for work, and Thayer, on discovering him nearby pegging boots, kept an eye on him a short time, and then agreed to take him in as an apprentice. Here for three years he learned to make fine calf boots—at \$1.50 a week and his board.

The long hours which shoemakers, in common with most other workmen, then toiled did not prevent him from attending evening classes, so eager was he to make up for his early lack of schooling.

Out West there was a shoemaker, Zephaniah Meyers, whose shoes were known far and wide. Young Douglas sought him out, and under this distinguished tutelage, he learned the art of designing and cutting shoes of superior style. Before long Douglas's skill began to be talked about. The pupil was becoming as famous in the trade as his master. A former resident of the Bay State, Alfred Studley, then in business at Golden City, Colorado, got into touch with Douglas and offered him a partnership. Douglas was quick to realize that this would afford him opportunity for experience in the selling of shoes, and thus before he was twenty-one years of age his name appeared on a shingle. Old-fashioned methods did not appeal to the progressive young man. There-

(Continued on page 700)

THE MAKING OF A MARINE



THE RAW MATERIAL

Enlistments in the Marine Corps have been so numerous that the authorized strength has been increased to provide for the new recruits. These, when they pass the examinations, are sent to one of several training camps.



RECEIVING THEIR EQUIPMENT

At the training barracks at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, Major Westervelt, in charge of the commissary, is busy issuing to new arrivals the equipment supplied by the government. From piles of hats and other articles the Marine service and dress uniforms are furnished to the men.



ONE WEEK LATER

These are the same two men shown in the first picture on this page. There is something about the uniform of one of Uncle Sam's boys that makes the wearer proud; the shoulders become straighter, the head higher.



FENCING IS ONE OF THE ARTS OF THE SOLDIER

Protected by heavily padded suits, thick gloves and close wire masks, and provided with guns with stiff leather bayonets, rookies are given a course in fencing.

Photos by Kadel and Herbert for Leslie's



A HORRIBLE DEATH FOR THE DUMMY

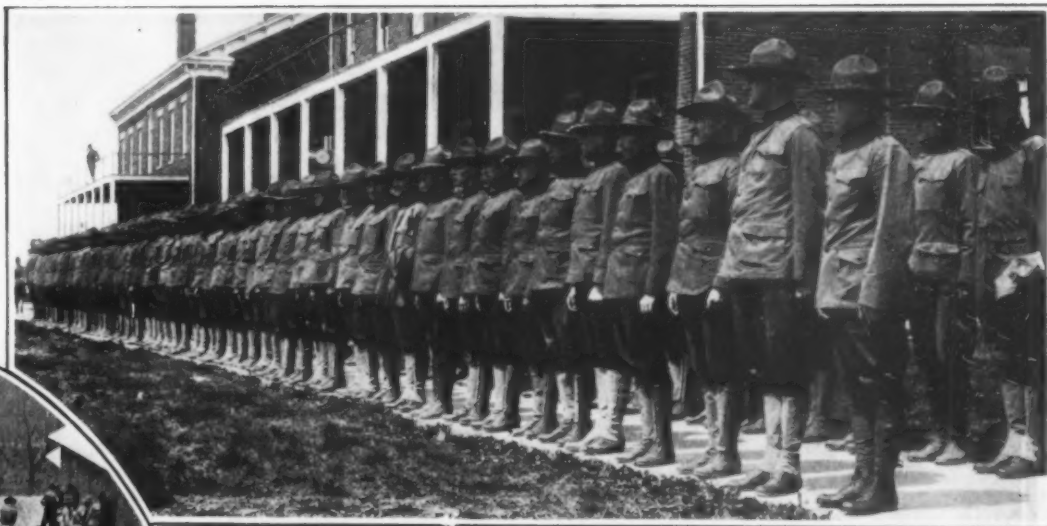
Drills and hours of practice teach a Marine recruit the use of a bayonet and in this course of instruction the humble dummy in the foreground is an uncomplaining martyr. His rôle is to be stabbed to death, daily, hourly, as each successive squad is taught the most effective bayonet thrusts.



COLD STEEL

It has been said by men who have been in the fighting abroad that soldiers who are apparently oblivious to heavy fire and the other terrors of warfare will quail at the sight of a bayonet charge. There is much more to the science of using a bayonet than haphazard lunging. At the Marine rookie barracks the men are taught to parry and thrust until they are masters of the weapon.

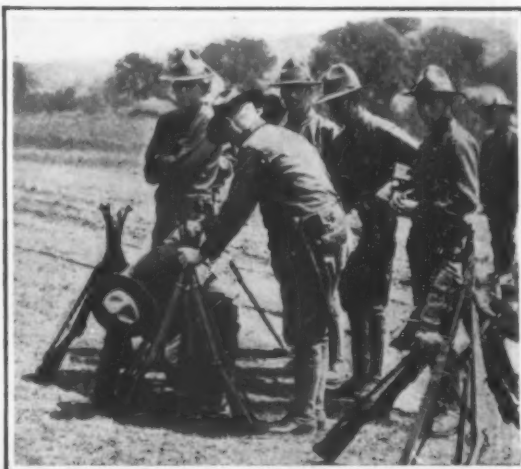
LIFE AT THE OFFICERS' CAMPS



GEORGE HASE

COMPANY ATTENTION!

Recruits at the officers' training camp at Fort Niagara standing at attention for roll call. The training at the various camps is now well under way and the men are receiving instruction in the schools of the soldier, squad and company. In the school of the soldier the recruit is drilled in the marchings, facings, salutes and manual of arms, or handling of his rifle. He learns the positions and work required of him as a unit and which he must master before he and his companions can maneuver. Getting into the more complicated work of the squad and company, the soldiers learn the various drill movements and take up field work. In forming the company lines shown above the tallest man is stationed at the right and the shortest at the left. Perhaps in the olden days of hand to hand fighting this would have made the left of the line weaker than the right, but thanks to the modern rifle, the left seems perfectly able to hold its own.



HARR

STACKING ARMS

The uniform stacks of rifles often seen in pictures do not grow; they are the result of much practice. The army regulations give long and complicated instructions as to how the squad shall stack its arms. By stacking arms the soldiers follow the invariable rule of a place for everything and everything in its place.



INTERNATIONAL FILM

LEARNING TO SIGHT THE RIFLE

The value of a soldier is measured by his ability to shoot straight. Men who can't shoot have little business on the firing line. That is why the eye tests given recruits are made so difficult. While hits are the most desired results in shooting, soldiers consider it a virtue to be able to shoot close enough to the enemy to make him nervous, so that either he seeks cover or his bullets go wild. In the picture above, recruits at the Fort Sheridan, Illinois, Officers' Camp are utilizing a company street for rifle work.

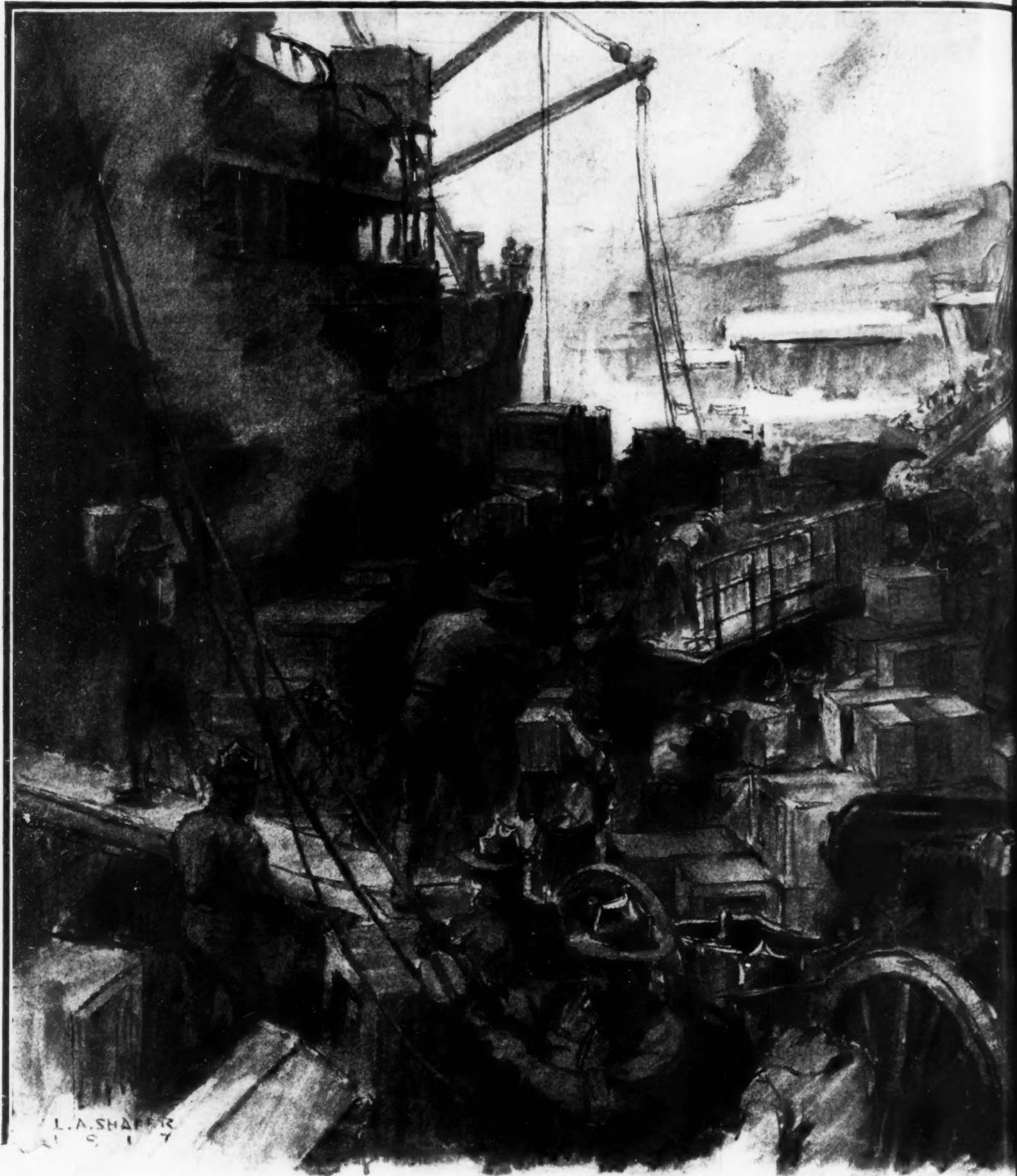


PAUL THOMPSON

TAKING IT EASY

Serious as camp life is, and hard as the recruits' duties prove, the men who have gone to the training camps have time for relaxation. Here is a group of New England boys at Plattsburg having a little fun during

rest between drills. The "orchestra" may not look much like a military band, but the rest from the tension under which the men are training serves the purpose of the school recess of their younger days.

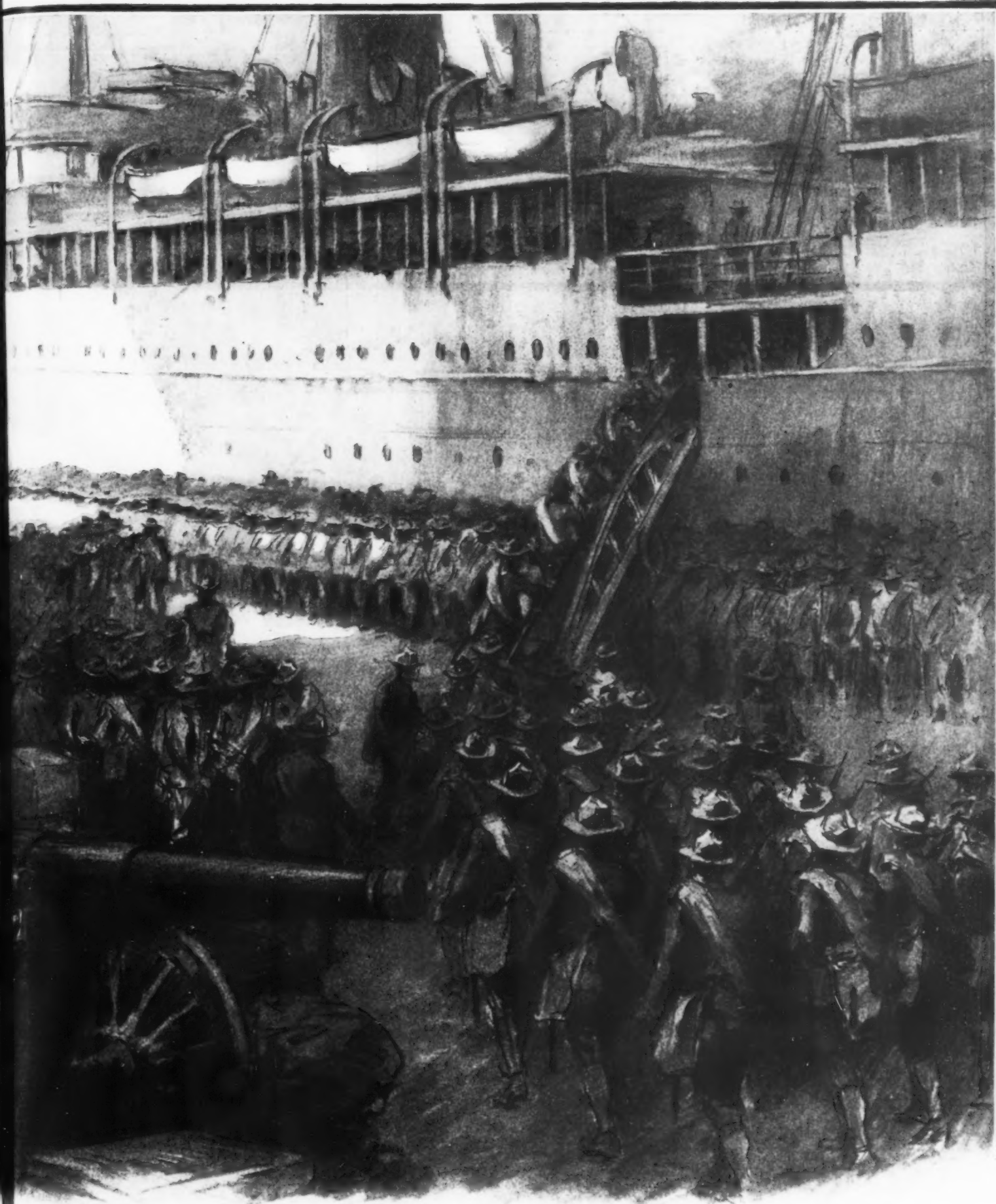


The transportation of men and supplies to France is one of the greatest of America's many war problems. Scenes such as the one shown here will be every-day occurrences in our eastern ports from which hundreds of thousands of men and millions of dollars in munitions and supplies will be sent abroad. Owing to America's isolation and her many insular interests the army's transport service

has been much studied during recent years by military men, who are now prepared to develop a service of a magnitude far greater than the world has ever before seen. The United States Army transport service is organized as a special branch of the Quartermaster Corps. Before the declaration of war the number of transports in service was exceedingly limited, but it is possible to obtain a large

FROM SOMEWHERE IN AMERICA SO

num
duri
incr
the
tion



DRAWN FOR LITTLE'S BY G. C. ADAMS

AMERICAN SOMEWHERE IN FRANCE

number of vessels by charter and the actual transportation of troops to Europe during the next few months is not looked upon as a serious problem. However, the increasing number of available troops, the work of maintaining them abroad and the success of the German submarine campaign will tend to make the transportation service an ever-increasing problem and in order to provide tonnage to bridge

the Atlantic the ship-building capacity of the country will be strained to the limit. Every vessel turned out during the war will be a blessing to the world at the end of hostilities when commerce resumes its normal paths. It is not likely that any details surrounding the transportation of troops will be made public during the war as information concerning sailings would be of great aid to the enemy.

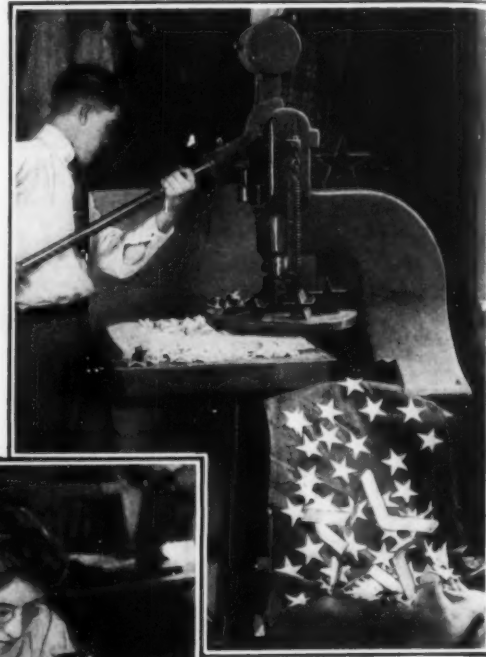
KEEPING THE FLAG FLYING

Photos copyright by
Brown and Dawson



MAKING THE DESIGNS

Never has there been a greater demand for the flag than at present, and manufacturers are struggling to meet the demand. The American flag is one of the few which do not require the attention of an expert designer who, like this woman, reproduces required designs from the Navy Book of Flags. The President's flag, which bears the United States coat of arms, and the signal flags all have designs which are perforated on paper before manufacture begins.



WINDING THE STRIPES

The stripes in Old Glory are cut in strips of proper width out of fifty thicknesses of cloth and are then wound on a reel, whose arms are as long as are the stripes desired. When the cloth is cut, the stripes are all the same length.



PLACING THE STARS IN THE UNION

Perforated stencil sheets of the proper size are laid over the blue field in which the stars are to appear, and a girl with a brush and powdered chalk marks the position of the points of the stars. The blue union is then passed on to other hands which sew the stars in place.



TWO SIDES AT ONE SEWING

When the stars are stitched on, a patch of white cloth is caught by the threads to other side. The patch is trimmed away from the threads holding each star.



UNITING THE STRIPES

One part of the factory is busy with the work of sewing the red and white stripes together. This work is done on machines so devised that on one side red thread mingles with the red stripe and the white stripe conceals the white thread.

CUTTING THE STARS

A machine with a sharp, star-shaped steel die cuts 200 stars out of white cloth at one operation. The size of the stars is determined by the size of the die used. Several sizes of dies can be seen standing on the machine, which is cutting out stars of the size of those which are tumbling down the cloth at the side.



UNITING THE FINISHED PARTS

The big finishing room receives the stripes from one department and the star-decked unions from another and sews them together. Here the selvage is put on the flags, which are entirely complete when they leave this department.

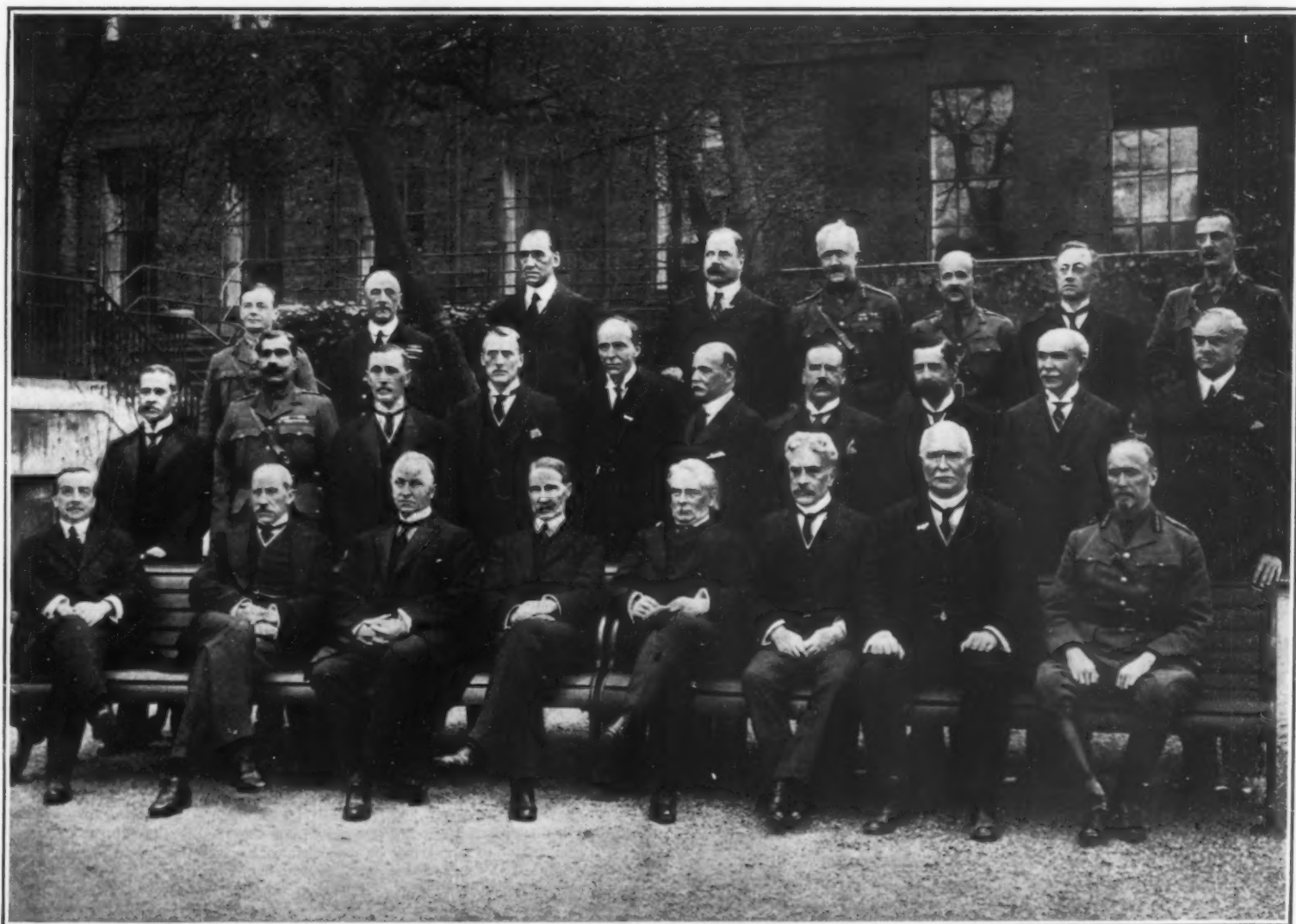


OLD GLORY COMPLETE

In the inspecting and packing rooms the flags are carefully examined, loose threads are picked off and care is taken to see that every flag is in perfect condition before it is carefully folded, packed and shipped to meet the increasing demand in military and civil life for the Stars and Stripes.

THE GREEK KILTIES OF OLD CANADA

A Greek regiment in Canada attached to a Highland battalion forms perhaps the most unusual combination the fortunes of war have ever put into the field. The Greeks of Canada, despite the uncertain stand of their motherland, have been very loyal to their adopted country and recently formed a regiment in Ontario. The only battalion then being formed in the district was made up of Scotch Highlanders wearing the kilties. To this battalion the Greeks were attached. Their own national dress is not unlike the Highland costume, so the Greeks were easily persuaded to don the kilts of the Scotch, but the combination of a Scotch Highland regiment, raised in Canada, among naturalized Greeks, probably sets a new record in cosmopolitanism.



THE IMPERIAL WAR CABINET IN THE GARDEN AT 10 DOWNING STREET

Probably few photographs of the war will come to have greater historical value than that shown above of the British Imperial War Cabinet, made up of leading men from all parts of the Empire. Reading from left to right the men seen are, back row: Captain Amery, Admiral Jellicoe, Sir Edward Carson, Lord Derby, General Maurice, Sir Maurice Hankey, Mr. Lambert,

Major Storr. Center row: Sir Satyendra Sinha, Maharajah of Bikaner; Sir James Meston, Mr. Arthur Chamberlain, Lord Robert Cecil, Mr. W. Long, Sir J. Ward, Sir George Perley, Mr. Rogers, Mr. Hasen. Front row: Mr. A. Henderson, Lord Milner, Lord Curzon, Mr. Bonar Law, Prime Minister Lloyd George, Sir Robert Borden, Mr. Massey, General Smuts.

The King of Sports

Invigorating—spontaneous—and interesting to the last degree—is trap-shooting. It is the Sport of Kings and the King of Sports—replete with excitement and exhilaration.

Winging the wily clay pigeon has become quite de rigueur in smart country places and is proving a welcome boon to both host and hostess in the entertainment of house parties.

The "Sport Alluring" booklet on request

E. I. DU PONT DE NEMOURS & CO.
WILMINGTON DELAWARE



"YES, Rinex Soles are better than leather. They look just as well, are much more comfortable and wear decidedly longer. You'll never go back to leather soles once you wear Rinex."

Sole leather, at its best, cannot compete nor compare with Rinex as a sole material. Here is a synthetic product of the world's largest rubber manufacturer, conceived and manufactured for one specific purpose—shoe-soles.

Rinex requires no breaking-in. It is comfortable from the very beginning. It imparts the spring and swing of youth to all who wear Rinexed Shoes. Rinex Soles enjoy many other advantages that will be apparent at a glance.

Next pair of shoes you buy, whether for yourself or any other member of the family, tell the clerk you want Rinex Soles. Next pair of shoes you have re-soled, tell the repairman the same thing.

The genuine have "RINEX SOLE" stamped in the shank. Always look for this name.

United States Rubber Company

Sole and Heel Department,
1790 Broadway, New York
66 High Street, Boston

In black, white and tan at first-class shoe-stores and repair-shops.

Rinex Soles



MEN WHO ARE MAKING AMERICA

(Continued from page 699)

fore, he induced his older partner to go in for advertising. The first Douglas shoe advertisement, the precursor of so many thousands on a more ambitious scale, appeared in a frontier news sheet in 1886. It read:

INDIANS!
If you wish to run away from the Indians don't go barefoot, but buy a pair of
BOOTS OR SHOES
OF STUDLEY & DOUGLAS
who keep constantly on hand a good assortment of Boots and Shoes, which they will sell cheap for cash. Particular attention paid to manufacturing and repairing. Store on Second Street, opposite the Boutwell House, Golden City, Colorado.

The making of shoes by machinery began to come into vogue in the late 60's, and the clear-visioned Douglas was quick to see that this opened up an infinitely wider field for large-scale operations. He knew every

kink of the making of shoes by hand—how to select best kinds of leather for specific purposes, how to design, cut, make and fit shoes. Nor had he neglected to cultivate as best he could the art of pleasing customers. Douglas saw that the greatest possibilities lay in manufacturing in large quantities, and this was possible only by machinery. Along that road fortune lay.

It was in 1870 that the man who was to make it known all over the world arrived in Brockton, then North Bridgewater. He had no difficulty in receiving a better-class position with Porter & Southworth, who owned a factory where most of the work was done by machinery. Here his ability and industry won him promotion. By the end of five years he was superintendent of the plant.

Then he decided to strike out for himself, with results already briefly narrated.

In reply to my questions concerning his own career and the prospects for other young men, Mr. Douglas said that, looking back, the most trying point in his career was that night when he was stranded on the outskirts of South Braintree in the dark, without a penny, without a haven for the night and without a job.

"Servants make the worst masters," is a common saying. It is sometimes, perhaps it is often, true that laborers or artisans who become foremen, superintendents, managers or employers expect more and exact more from workers than those who started higher up the scale. Men who have climbed up by working abnormally hard themselves are apt to have little patience with those who do not show similar industry.

W. L. Douglas is not of this type. His success has not hardened his heart or affected his head. Indeed, Mr. Douglas would be the first to admit that he could not have developed his colossal business had he not been able to inspire loyalty among his employees. He still regards himself as a worker and looks upon his employees simply as co-workers. The most satisfactory results can be obtained only when everybody is satisfied. He wants none of his workers to undergo such trials as he himself underwent when a youth.

It may not be generally known that Mr. Douglas is the father of arbitration in this country. It was largely through his labors that Massachusetts led the country in passing arbitration and conciliation legislation and established a State board to administer it. As early as 1886, while a State Senator, he introduced a bill "to provide for the settlement of difficulties between employers and their employees." He foresaw that only by such methods could peace be preserved between capital and labor. Too often in those days employers looked upon workmen merely as human material to be used exactly as other material was used—to the best advantage of the employer. What arbitration has done to maintain industrial peace and prevent grave disorder cannot be overestimated, and had Mr. Douglas rendered no other public service than this he would have deserved well of his fellow-men.

Among other reforms which he brought

about was the passage of a law compelling employers to pay all their manual workers weekly, a stipulation that seems almost superfluous today, but one that was sorely needed a generation ago.

The Douglas employees are well taken care of. The services of a trained nurse and a physician are constantly at their command gratis—the doctor may be called to the home of any employee at any time without charge. Mr. Douglas has donated a surgical department to the Brockton Hospital, has presented the City with a Day Nursery where working mothers may leave their children during the day, and is a liberal contributor to other worthy causes, although in his philanthropies he is as much opposed to advertising as he is in favor of it in business.

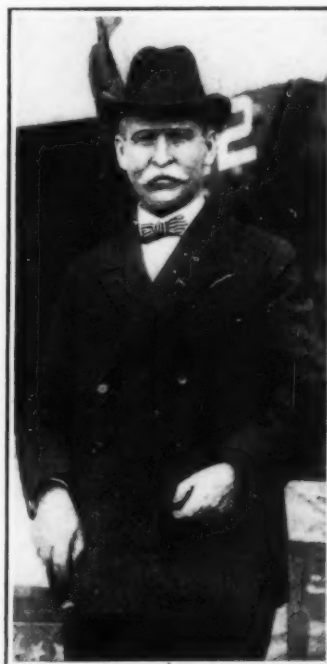
In addition to his services as local councilman and mayor, as State legislator and

State governor (in 1905), valuable though these services were in raising the tone of politics, W. L. Douglas has done for business ethics something that should not be overlooked simply because his action was dictated by sound commercial considerations. I do not refer to his supplying the public with the kind of shoes that so many of them want to buy, but to his pioneer work in stamping on each shoe the price at which it must be sold. This clean-cut, straightforward, one-price method of doing business is accepted almost universally today, but our fathers and mothers can well remember how difficult, not to say impossible, it was to make sure of fair, honest treatment at the hands of retailers. Buying then was a matter of bickering and bargaining, a gamble in which the customer usually was not the victor.

The Douglas system of selling direct from the factory through his own retail stores has also marked a step forward in merchandising.

The boy who began pegging shoes at seven is still, at seventy-two, pegging away at shoemaking. Only, today his shoes are on sale at over 9,000 stores and are being worn by one member of every second family in America.

Verily, America is the land of romance in real life, the land where merit has opportunity to blossom.



AN EX-GOVERNOR OF HIS STATE

Mr. Douglas has spent most of his life in the state in which he was born. He has contributed much to the welfare and development of the commonwealth by which he has been honored with many public offices including the governorship.

PASSING THE BUCK AT WASHINGTON

(Continued from page 691)

us during the war. We will be turning out a great number of submarine chasers by June. Aeroplanes are being built rapidly, and officers trained to fly them. Every navy yard in the country is working full force and doing good work. The French admiral who recently visited the capital said we have the second navy of the world.

"My theory of the democratization of the Navy is bearing fruit. Formerly there was no chance for an enlisted man in the Navy to become a commissioned officer. A law was finally passed allowing fifteen such appointments. This will be raised to one hundred midshipmen at Annapolis from the enlisted men who can stand the examinations. Any seaman can hope to wear an admiral's star, with proper diligence. The honor graduate at Annapolis this year was an enlisted man and I BELIEVE THAT THE DAY WILL COME WHEN NOBODY WILL GO THROUGH ANNAPO-LIS WHO HAS NOT SERVED AN APPRENTICESHIP AT SEA AS AN ORDINARY SEAMAN."

While the Secretary would not criticize Congress, other representatives of the Navy were not so charitable in their views. They believe that petty politics has influenced Congress in hampering legislation; that Congress has until recently opposed universal training and has failed to give the necessary appropriations for preparedness; that Congress has cut down very materially all the estimates of the Navy Department; that the department should be given more latitude in the expenditure of funds, for Congress, in its desire to hold the purse strings, particularizes how each individual appropriation shall be expended. This frequently causes delay which might be avoided if the money available for naval purposes could be used at the discretion of the Navy Department.

Secretary Baker's opinion is thus expressed by him:

"The management of this war should be along unpartisan lines, and there should be unpartisan handling of the subject by Congress, by the press and by the people. All should give a united support to the administration. The newspapers and magazines can greatly assist the administration by their support, and should rise above partisan criticism. A declaration of war always brings an open season for carping critics; but I am too busy to pay any attention to their howlings. After all, it is on the industrial basis that this war must rest. We must so select our soldiers as not to cripple the industrial army. Men who are indispensable to the continuance of the industrial, commercial and agricultural processes of the country will be retained at their regular work.

"All men who can be spared from the industrial, commercial and agricultural fields and are otherwise qualified will be taken into the military service. This selective system enables the Government to secure an army without unnecessarily breaking up families, and destroying the family life of the country. The volunteer system addresses itself only to the men of spirit. The selective system distributes the burden over the entire country, each State being called upon to do its share and no more than its share.

"It has taken time to get the necessary legislation in order to secure an army upon this basis. In instituting a new system there is necessarily more or less confusion, for the task to be performed is new and different, and the organization is absolutely new. Whatever confusion or delay exists is unavoidable. We can overcome every obstacle except human nature, which will remain refractory. New tasks are always awkward at first. Confusion exists everywhere. I am told this does not apply to Heaven."

Having weighed the evidence on both sides, I have reached the conclusion that both the executive and legislative branches of the Government are to blame. From the executive standpoint we could have been prepared long ago, had it not been that from the President down the executive officers of the Government were pacifists. They hoped to be able to avoid the war. They

feared that too pronounced preparation would incite war. The President believed in the triumph of justice and fair dealing. He believed that we could conquer with kind words and just treatment. Consequently, at the beginning of the war we had made few preparations. Our submarines amounted to nothing. We need them now. Our aeroplanes were few and most of those we had would not fly. We need them now. Our merchant marine, killed by unjust legislation, was practically nothing. We need it now.

I believe that no blame can be attached to the executive branch for any neglect of duty since the war began. All departments have done excellent work. The President and his Secretaries, together with the whole force of the executive departments and aided by numerous commissions, have been going at full blast. In fact, in the eyes of most Congressmen, they have been going at too full blast. The Congressmen bitterly complain that, in the eyes of Wilson, Congress is but a rubber stamp to register his will.

Most of the opposition in Congress has been due to Mr. Wilson's autocratic management of the war. According to their views, it is a "case of do it my way, or not at all." It does not, however, excuse them from fault for allowing a possibly just resentment of Wilson's dictatorial policy to cause them to fail to pass such legislation as is urgently needed for the proper carrying on of this war.

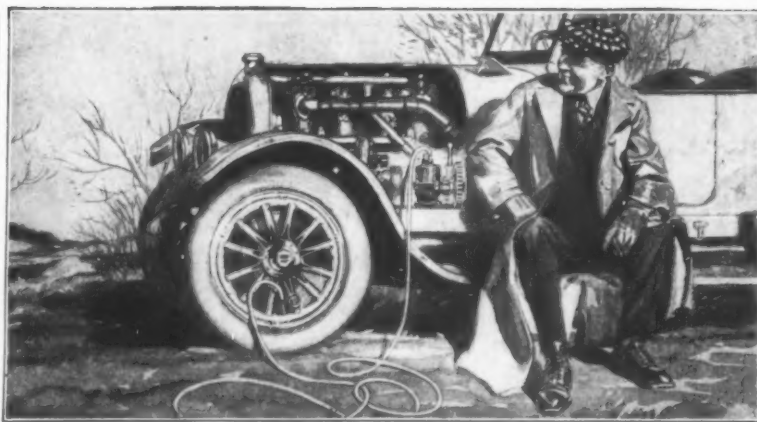
To conclude, the blame for unpreparedness before the war rests largely upon the pacific views of Mr. Wilson, backed by Bryan and his friends in the Cabinet and in Congress.

The blame for our slowness in making preparations since the war began is due to a rebellious Congress. Many far-sighted men have expressed to me the hope that Mr. Wilson will take into closer confidence the "volunteer brains" that now fill advisory boards and see to it that these men, the best in the country, get actual power to do things. By this broadening policy he would force Congress to quicken legislation or take the public condemnation certain to follow dilatory procedure. Congress asserts it would be "delighted" by such a policy in the White House.



JOSEPHUS DANIELS

Critics of the Wilson administration have centered much of their fire on Mr. Daniels' work as Secretary of the Navy. He has, however, won universal commendation for his efforts to broaden the opportunity the navy offers to enlisted men.



CASSCO TIRE PUMP

ENGINE DRIVEN

Saves time, energy, tires

An efficient Engine Driven Tire Pump will be a real economy.

You will save —

Time—It takes only 90 seconds to pump up a 34 x 4 tire to 80 pounds pressure—less time proportionately for smaller tires. A hand-pump means ten or fifteen minutes of hard, dirty work.

Energy—Your engine does the work. You slip a gear in mesh with one easy motion of your hand. Then you watch the gauge. That's all. That saves your clothes and your temper.

Tires—Hand pumping generally results in underinflation. Leading tire makers say underinflation causes 80% of all tire trouble—that their tires give 50% to 100% more mileage when inflated to standard pressure. This means you save at least \$30 to \$40 a year. With an efficient engine driven tire pump you can easily keep your tires inflated to standard pressure all the time and thus cut at least \$30 a year from tire bills.

A wonderful pump for \$10

The Cassco Engine Driven Tire Pump

Sales Department

EDWARD A. CASSIDY CO., Inc.
283 Madison Avenue, New York

Complete with all fittings,
including finest gauge made. **\$10**
Easy to install.

Ford Special \$8

Complete with all fittings, including gauge.
Easy to install.



\$10 Model

is a wonderful pump—yet it costs only \$10. The mechanical engineers who designed it, set out to make the best tire pump regardless of cost.

The Cassco Pump is not assembled; it is actually built. By making 99.2% of the pump in the West Side Foundry Shops, Troy, N. Y., and by using modern production methods, the engineers are able to produce a pump of the highest quality to sell for only \$10 complete with all fittings.

Only hose, gauge and two small stampings are purchased. We save more than 25% because we do not have to pay profits on various parts to several manufacturers. You get the benefit of these savings.

Dry air; no oil spray

The air from the Cassco Pump is dry and clean. The new Cassco design of piston and cylinder prevents oil spray. Oil ruins tires.

The Cassco Pump will inflate a 34 x 4 tire to 80 pounds pressure in 90 seconds. Smaller tires take proportionately less time.

In ordering specify make, year and model of your car.

Put a Cassco Pump on your car today.

Manufacturers

THE WEST SIDE FOUNDRY CO.
Troy, N. Y.

Belber

TRAVELING GOODS

THE BELBER art of bag making expressed in Du Pont Fabrikoid, Craftsman Quality—the best grade of Fabrikoid made. Each individual style of bag or suit case the epitome of bag making skill—each exhibiting all of those little niceties of workmanship—of finish—that so unmistakably define real quality—and each bearing the two quality trade marks:



Sixteen styles for men and women
"Fine for Motoring"

\$7.50 to \$12.00

At the better shops and department stores

Illustrated booklet upon request

The Belber Trunk and Bag Company

Oxford St., Philadelphia, Pa.

WOMAN'S SUIT CASE

No. 683—Black

No. 687—Brown

Made in small cross grain effect. Extra light weight. Fine handle, neat side hamp locks and attractive lining with two shirred pockets in bottom. Equipped with Belber Fitall to hold your own toilet articles.

20 and 22 inch - \$10.00
Large 24 inch size, \$11.00



Have you had any military training?
If the answer is "none" or "a little",

**This Book Was Made
Especially For You**

"It Teaches You a Lot In a Little Time"

THE PLATTSBURG MANUAL

By Captain O. O. Ellis, U. S. A., and
Captain E. B. Garey, U. S. A.

THE first steps in soldiering. Written for alert and eager men without previous military training, and planned for the most intensive training. Based on the actual experience of the authors as military instructors for several years in colleges, and at Plattsburg, dealing with men anxious to get the fundamentals as quickly as possible. Cuts out the red tape. Gives all the short-cuts used by the regulars in the United States Army. Endorsed by Major-General Tasker H. Bliss, Assistant Chief of Staff, U. S. A.; Major-General Leonard Wood, U. S. A.; Major-General T. H. Barry, U. S. A.; and many other high army officers.

"The Plattsburg Manual" tells a man everything he needs to know from the time he decides to enter training and for months after he has actually entered training. Gets him ready to take the fullest advantage of camp training from the first day. Saves him from embarrassing mistakes. Increases the value of the first period of training 100 per cent. Prepares him for a commission in the officers' reserve corps.

"The Plattsburg Manual" teaches the recruit how to safeguard his health. Remember the Spanish War. In the haste and confusion of recruiting and early training every man can help his country by guarding his own health.

8vo, 340 pages, including an index. 165 illustrations
picture side by side the right way and the wrong
way of doing essential things. Price \$2.00 net.
To read this book is a service to your country.

PUBLISHED BY **THE CENTURY CO.,** 353 FOURTH AVENUE
NEW YORK CITY

WATCHING THE NATION'S BUSINESS

BY THOMAS F. LOGAN
LESLIE'S WEEKLY BUREAU,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

WAR AND PROHIBITION

LEGISLATION of the oblique variety is being attempted by the prohibitionists to make the Nation dry through the plea of food conservation. At the first introduction of the food bill the Senate was forced to send it back because of the host of amendments brought in to prevent the use of grains and cereals for the manufacture of liquors. Some of these are most drastic in their provisions, while others propose to leave the question of the production of beer and light wines to the discretion of the President. Opposed to the advocates of universal prohibition as a war measure are many arguments based on social, economic and moral grounds. It is pointed out that if the manufacture of beer is prohibited there will be an immense loss to barley raisers, as barley is not used to any extent for human consumption here or abroad. The net consumption of grains in brewing is about 37,700,000 bushels, as fully 35 per cent of the amount required annually represents important by-products. This is less than three-fourths of one per cent of the grain produced in the United States. The output of beer for the year ending June 30, 1916, was 58,633,624 barrels. At the present rate of \$1.50 per barrel, the Government received a revenue of \$87,944,500. With increased taxation now necessary in every direction the loss of this revenue would be seriously felt. The European nations at war have not discontinued the manufacture of liquors with small alcohol content. Kennedy Jones, Director of Food Economy in Great Britain, questions whether the malt in bread would be as effective as the malt in beer in securing the most efficient prosecution of the war. He says that beer has been a part of the daily diet of the British working classes for centuries, and that it is a practically demonstrated as well as a scientifically acknowledged fact that in many of the heavier war industries the men must drink considerable malty liquid. On the whole subject, Cardinal Gibbons has said: "I would regard the passage of a Federal prohibition law as a national catastrophe. All history shows that you cannot legislate morality into a people. The American people already show a strong drift toward temperance. I believe we can attain national temperance, but I am firm in the belief that any enactment of a widespread prohibition measure is a long step backward."

LATE SEASONS AND CROP YIELDS

GENERAL talk about crop shortages has led to concern over the possible effects of a cold spring on the coming yields. Throughout most of the United States the growing season has been unusually late. This has led to the belief that short crops will be the inevitable result. There are no real grounds for undue apprehension. The London Spectator recently published data from a diary extending back nearly a hundred years, showing that late crop seasons were by no means invariably followed by poor yields. The records of our own country are of the same character. The Weather Bureau presents statistics indicating that a late spring is always beneficial to grasses, pastures and winter grains. Of the "warm weather" crops, such as corn, cotton and potatoes, far more depends upon the weather at and immediately after tasselling and blooming time than earlier or later. For corn alone, there is required an intervening period of growth between planting time and the first autumn frosts ranging from 120 days in the extreme northern States to 170 days in the Gulf States. Statistics of the average date of killing frosts in autumn help to show whether corn can still be planted with hope of reaching

(Continued on page 718)

BANFF
in the
Canadian Pacific Rockies
Walk, Climb, Ride in the Saddle over the high mountain trails; drive or coach through glorious days in the heart of
America's "Fifty Switzerlands"
Warm Sulphur Pools for Bathing
Good Fishing Excellent Golfing
Your home in the magnificently appointed
Banff Springs Hotel
An important link in the World's Greatest Highway, offers gay social diversion, music, promenades, dancing.
Liberal stop-over privileges
Canadian Pacific Railway
Write for information on Tour No. 205
F. R. PERRY, General Agent, Pass. Dept.,
Canadian Pacific Railway
1231 Broadway, New York City

Unfurl Old Glory

In bas-relief on the base of this beautiful desk flag
PAPER WEIGHT is Stephen

Decatur's declaration of loyalty:
Our Country—
In her inter-course with foreign nations may she always be right; but our country right or wrong.

Show Your Colors
An artistic ornament made by quality silversmiths. Flag of silk, attached by movable halyards to 5 in. staff, imbedded in solid metal base.

Every table in every home, every desk in every office, should display the Stars and Stripes. Get one from your jeweler, department or stationery store, or we will send direct, postpaid, on receipt of price. Satisfaction or money returned without question.

R. BLACKINGTON & CO.,

Established 1868

Mfg. Jewelers and Silversmiths

210 Broad St., North Attleborough, Mass.

Dealers—Write for Proposition

Let Me Cut Your Ice Bills

Let me send you a beautiful White Frost, 30 days' trial. I'll pay freight. Send it back at my expense if it doesn't save ice, keep foods colder.
White Frost Refrigerator
Steel built, cork insulated, white enameled. Round, Revolving shelves. Noiseless cork cushioned doors, new drinking water cooler, move-any casters. \$6.50 down, pay as you use. Deal direct with manufacturers, save money, get extra value. Write for catalog. **M. L. SMITH, Pres.**
White Frost Refrigerator Co.
Dept. O-6 Jackson, Mich.

Detectives Wanted

The adoption of finger print systems everywhere has created great demand for finger print detectives. Experts wanted. \$25 to \$50 a week. Finger print detectives are reaping big rewards in police departments everywhere. You can train yourself at home in spare time. Write for particulars.

Free Book. Write! Send for valuable book on finger prints (free). Write at once while special limited offer lasts. No obligations.

EVANS UNIVERSITY, Finger Print Department,
Dept. A244, 1810 Wilson Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

Pay as You Wish

Wear a genuine Lachrite for 10 full days. Put it in every diamond test. If you can tell it from a diamond send it back at our expense. If you decide to buy pay only a few cents a month. Write for catalog.
Set-In Solid Gold
Lachrite Gems keep their dazzling fire forever. Cut by diamond cutters. Stand diamond tests—fire—acid and cold sponges.
Write today for new jewelry book—free.
HAROLD LACHMAN CO.
Dept. A244, 1810 Wilson Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

Get This Car

And The AGENCY For Your Territory
Drive a new 1916 Birch Motor Car. Pay for it out of your commission.
Big Free Book and full information. Address Ralph Birchard, Pres.
BIRCH MOTOR CARS, Dept. 627 81 E. Madison St., Chicago

WHY NOT RAISE COCONUTS?

BY W. E. AUGHINBAUGH



LOFTY COCONUT PALMS FRINGE THE TROPICAL SHORES

There is no more graceful or more beautiful tree than the coconut palm with its tall, thin trunk topped by a cluster of dark green foliage. The trees rise to a height of from 60 to 100 feet and the stem is seldom more than a foot in thickness. Coconut trees bear fruit within a period of from four to eight years and continue to bear for more than 70 years. They require the minimum of attention. Natives are easily lured to gather the fruit in their crudely-made carts. Few trees are useful for so many purposes as is the coconut palm, of which the stem, fruit and foliage all are adapted to special uses.

AMERICANS have entirely ignored or else have never known of the really wonderful possibilities which exist to accumulate a fortune by growing coconuts for exporting or for the production of the coconut tree's numerous marketable by-products.

The coconut tree seems to flourish upon tropical coasts and is to be met with in profusion along the Pacific shores from Lower California down to Ecuador. The first glimpse one gets of land in the Gulf of Mexico or the Caribbean Sea is sure to include clusters of these graceful trees and as one follows the Caribbean littoral along Colombia and Venezuela, through the low lands of British, Dutch and French Guiana, he never loses sight of them. Wherever the Atlantic laves the shore of Brazil they are found, and I do not know of a West India Island which has not its fringe of these trees. They are numerous throughout the warmer countries of Asia, and in the Philippines, where some attempt has been made to develop groves with the idea of marketing the fruit. German East Africa and the British Protectorate of East Africa, however, are the only places in my recollection where any really scientific effort has been made to rear these trees with the ultimate purpose of creating an established industry, and in these localities perhaps 7,000,000 trees are being cultivated, resulting in a yearly turnover of approximately \$3,000,000.

In the West Indies, Central and South America the fruit is used chiefly for local consumption, the water from the green coconut being a beverage decidedly cool and refreshing, with medicinal values. The leaves from the center of the top of the tree make an excellent salad and are to be found in all Latin-American markets in the zones in which they grow. The hewn tree serves the native for a habitation, and a roof is made from the gigantic fronds. From the smaller leaves excellent hats of a high grade are fashioned, but few of which reach this country. From some localities ripened nuts are exported in bulk in the holds of ships, often as ballast, to this country, where a few concerns are engaged in grating coconut meat for the use of confectioners and bakers.

In the West Indies to-day a new use has been discovered for this article. Owing to the inability of these islands to obtain butter from either Denmark or the United States, local housewives are now making their own butter from coconuts, four nuts yielding a pound of high-grade butter, at a cost of less than ten cents, as against sixty-five cents per pound for the imported article.

In the Far East, the East Indies and portions of Africa the fruit is used in many religious services for symbolic purposes, while the oil pressed from the ripened nut is used for anointing the bodies of the millions of India's Hindus. In Asia, especially India, a drink called "toddy" is made from the juice of the tree, which is tapped for the purpose. In Africa the beverage is known as "tembo." It is drunk extensively by natives at feasts and is highly intoxicating.

Coconut trees grow from seed nuts and reach maturity in from six to seven years, the average tree yielding from forty to fifty nuts annually, although where properly cultivated one hundred and fifty nuts per tree, per year, have been obtained. In most countries where the trees grow, no effort has been made either to cultivate or propagate them or keep down weeds. It is possible to raise many crops between the rows of trees which enrich the soil. For this purpose cassava, beans and bananas are best. No better fertilizer exists than seaweed always found in profusion near the tree's habitat.

Copra, the dried meat of the matured nut, is always in demand in the markets of Europe and the United States. The oil pressed from copra is utilized for manufacture of high-grade soaps, candles, toilet preparations and cocoa-butter used so extensively in medicine as a vehicle for drugs. It is also employed as an adulterant for various articles in which vegetable oils form the base. As a feeding cake for stock it is far more valuable than cottonseed or linseed and more acceptable to the cattle.

The husk-strippings or "coir" are used only locally and are practically unknown in this part of the world. They make an excellent rope, may be woven into wonderful mats and fashioned into durable brushes. Absolutely no effort has been made to create a market for these by-products.

A logical development of this business would include, in addition to a grove of many acres, the establishment of drying kilns for making copra, presses for extracting the oil therefrom, as well as factories for fashioning rope, mats and brushes. There should also be included a plant for grating coconut and packing the product for export. Both land and labor in the countries growing coconuts are cheap and success awaits the man with sufficient capital and judgment to enter this field.

ANSWERS TO INQUIRIES

Readers of *Leslie's* interested in export trade of any description are invited to ask advice or help from Mr. Aughinbaugh, who will answer all inquiries promptly by mail. This service is entirely free.



Do You Sunburn?

TRY a smooth, cool shave with the Gillette Safety Razor this summer.

Your beard grows its fastest in the summer. Your face is more sensitive. The sun burns your skin; the wind cracks it. Dust and perspiration settle down around the roots of the beard.

Hot weather is the time a man most appreciates the Gillette Safety Razor. It shaves cool, smooth and close—no pulling or irritation. A very grateful comfort, especially to the man with a wiry beard or a tender skin.

We venture to say there is not a man living with a beard to shave but can shave better with a Gillette if he will use it correctly.

If there is a man who is not enthusiastic over the Gillette it is probably because he has not caught the simple knack of using it.

Be fair to the Gillette: soften the beard with a thick lather, well rubbed in, the same as you would with any other razor.

Insert a fresh blade, screw the handle down tight. Use a light slanting angle-stroke. You will find the beard slips off almost like magic.

Now dash the face with cool water and pat dry with a soft towel.

To know what a thing is worth, see what it would mean to do without it. If all the users of the Gillette Safety Razor were to pay for being shaved just one day, it would cost a million and a half of dollars and a loss of 3,666,000 hours.

Write for the New Gillette Catalogue. See the thirty styles of Gillette Safety Razors, \$5 to \$50. Gillette Dealers everywhere.

If you live in Canada—write the Gillette Safety Razor Company of Canada, Ltd., 73 St. Alexander St., Montreal, for Canadian Catalogue and Prices.

Mildred Decollé is the dainty little Gillette used by the well-groomed woman to keep the under-arm white and smooth.

Gillette Safety Razor Company, Boston, U. S. A.

No Stropping
No Honing



**When You Travel,
Ride in a -**
Pullman
Five Passenger Four

\$860 F. O. B. Factory

The proof of the Pullman is in its performance. Get behind the steering wheel of any Pullman Four yourself.

Feel the luxury of the big, roomy body, with its ample leg space, genuine leather plaited upholstery and extra deep cushions.

Feel the comfort of riding over 50½-inch full cantilever springs—generally offered only in high-priced cars.

The finish of every Pullman model is superb, made perfect by eleven operations of sand blasting, coating, painting and varnishing.

The lines are the latest and smartest, the hit of the big national shows this year. Fourteen years' experience stands behind the Pullman warranty, vouched for by thousands of satisfied owners.

Five Passenger Four - - -	\$860
Four Passenger Roadster - - -	860
Convertible Sedan De Luxe - - -	1275
With C-H Magnetic Gear Shift - - -	1400

Write for Our Literature DEPT. E
Pullman Motor Car Corp.
Established 1903 York, Pa.




NEAR TO NATURE IN THE HEART OF THE ROCKIES

Alpine chalets, peaks that reach high into the clouds, scenes that duplicate, and many times excel the far-famed Alps, offer health, rest and relaxation in our own Rockies. Glacier Park affords every modern accommodation for those who prefer them, but vast unexplored, primitive sections still await the more adventurous who spend their vacations ripening acquaintance with Mother Nature.

THE WORLD'S FINEST RECREATION GROUNDS

ONE OF the few constructive effects of the world war, which practically shut off the yearly tourist exodus from the United States, has been the sudden and vivid awakening of Americans to the grandeur of their own continent, and especially to the scenic magnificence of the great national parks. The rapid extension of transportation facilities and the opening up by the government within recent years of new scenic wonderlands has tended greatly to stimulate tourist travel toward the West. Not until the European war, however, did the great body of American tourists who regularly went to Europe each year turn west to visit one or more of our governmental reservations. In view of this suddenly awakened interest in our scenic resources, it seems strange that immediately upon our entrance into war the rumor should obtain credence, particularly in the West, that these great playgrounds, the property of the people for all time, would be closed to the tourist this season. Secretary Lane states that the parks will be opened at the usual time and adds that "it is even more important now than in times of peace that the health and vitality of the nation's citizenship be conserved, that rest and recreation must materially assist in this conservation of human tissue and energy, and the mountainous regions of the national parks offer opportunities in abundance for thoroughly enjoying a vacation of long or short duration."

The Interior Department has taken effective steps to put the parks on a par with the best-equipped summer resorts of the world, and already transportation and hotel accommodations in several of them have reached this high standard. The splendid hotel system of Yellowstone Park will be supplemented this year with a system of excellent new permanent camps, and ten-passenger touring cars, supplanting the ancient stage coaches, will offer a high degree of comfort and convenience in traveling through this great playground.

In Yosemite Park a new hotel at Glacier Point will be opened for the first time, and in beautiful Paradise Valley, in Mount Rainier Park, the new Paradise Inn will welcome its first visitors this summer. In these parks, also, new transportation equipment will provide service of a high order. New hotels in Rocky Mountain Park and the recently reorganized transportation service in Glacier, will make the touring of these parks a delight. Road improvement under larger appropriations by Congress, supplemented by the increased park revenues, is moving forward rapidly, despite the fact that the war is occupying the energies of every department of the government. Conditions for automobiling in the parks

will be better than ever before. The department is stimulating interest in motoring in the parks by issuing free guide maps showing the road systems of the larger parks and the state highways connecting with them.

The national parks are areas which Congress has set apart, because of their extraordinary scenic beauty, remarkable phenomena or other unusual qualification, for the use and enjoyment of all the people for all time. There are fourteen in the United States, of which eight are of the first order of size and scenic magnificence—which means a great deal in a land as beautiful as ours. These eight are: Mount Rainier National Park in Washington, Crater Lake National Park in Montana, Yellowstone National Park, principally in Wyoming, and Rocky Mountain and Mesa Verde National Parks in Colorado. With these must be classed the Grand Canyon of the Colorado in Arizona, which, though still remaining a national monument, is one of the great wonders of the world. The total park area is 7,290 square miles. Every person living in the United States ought to know more about these parks and ought to visit them. Considered together, they contain more features of conspicuous grandeur than are readily accessible in all the rest of the world, while considered individually they equal, if they do not excel, the most celebrated scenic places abroad. There are, for instance, some geysers in Yellowstone Park larger than can be found anywhere else on the globe, the nearest approach being the geysers of Iceland and far-off New Zealand. There is no other valley so strikingly beautiful as Yosemite, and nowhere else can be found a canyon of such size and marvelous coloring as the Grand Canyon of the Colorado. In the Sequoia National Park grows trees so huge and old that none elsewhere compares with them.

One of the striking features of the eight greater national parks of our country is that each one of them is quite different from all the others; each has marked peculiarities of its own. Mount Rainier, for instance, is an extinct volcano down the sides of which flow twenty-eight rivers of ice. Crater Lake fills with water of astonishing blue the hole left when the top of Mount Mazama, another volcano in the same chain as Mount Rainier, was swallowed up in the far distant past. Yosemite National Park, in addition to its celebrated Yosemite Valley and lofty waterfalls, has in the north a river called the Tuolumne which spouts wheels of water fifty feet and more into the air. Besides, the park has great areas of snow-capped mountains.

Sequoia National Park contains over a million sequoia trees, of which 12,000 are

Rider Agents Wanted

Everywhere to ride and exhibit the new **Ranger Motorbike**—completely equipped with electric light and horn, carrier, stand, tool tank, coaster-brake, mud guards and anti-skid tires. Choice of 44 other styles, colors and sizes in the famous **"Ranger"** line of bicycles. **DELIVERED FREE** on approval and **30 DAYS TRIAL**. Send for big free catalog and particulars of our **Factory-direct-to-Rider** marvelous offers and terms.

TIRES Lamps, Horns, Wheels, Sundries, and parts for all bicycles—at half usual prices. **SEND NO MONEY** but tell us exactly what you need. Do not buy until you get our prices, terms and the big **FREE** catalog.

MEAD CYCLE COMPANY
Dept. P-174, CHICAGO

"DON'T SHOUT"

"I can hear you with the **MORLEY PHONE**." It is invisible, weightless, comfortable, inexpensive. No metal, wires nor rubber. Can be used by anyone, young or old.

The **Morley Phone** for the **DEAF** is to the ears what glasses are to the eyes. Write for Free Booklet containing testimonials of users all over the country. It describes causes of deafness; tells how and why the **MORLEY PHONE** affords relief. Over a quarter of a million sold. The Morley Company, Perry Bldg., Dept. 774, Philadelphia

It is a shame for any woman to wear soiled white kid gloves!

Rub them lightly with a white cloth and a little—

CARBONA
Cleaning Fluid

—and they will not only look like new, but will be dry and ready to wear in an instant. This is true likewise of the light colored glazed kid shoes that are the fad of the day, because Carbona cannot injure the most delicate color.



Use Carbona day or night—

it cannot explode

15c.—25c.—50c.—\$1.00 bottles.
At all druggists

His Parents Happy Now!



THE Keeley Treatment

For Liquor and Drug Using

THOUSANDS of fathers and mothers endorse the Keeley Treatment for what it has done in removing a son's craving for liquor or drugs. Experienced, kindly physicians. No dangerous drugs; no nausea. Pleasant surroundings. 32 years' success. Both sexes. Correspondence confidential.

Write for confidential information to any of the following Keeley Institutes

Rudolph, N. Y.	Lexington, Mass.	Portland, Me.
739 Niagara St.	Los Angeles, Cal.	Salt Lake City, Utah
Columbus, Ohio	3400 W. Pico St.	St. Louis, Mo.
Crab Orchard, Ky.	Marietta, Ind.	3800 Locust St.
Dwight, Ill.	Philadelphia, Pa.	Waukegan, Wis.
Grand Rapids, Mich.	1434 Girard Ave.	West Haven, Conn.
125 Ottawa Ave. N.W.	Pittsburgh, Pa.	London, England
Box Springs, Ark.	4246 Pico Ave.	
Kansas City, Mo.	Plainfield, Ind.	
3034 Euclid Ave.		

DIAMONDS LOOK

Here is Your Chance
Write for Extra Offer

Diamond Sent for Inspection Without One Penny Down

SEE DIAMOND FIRST

No security, no red tape, we trust you absolutely. Examine at your leisure—wear it 30 days FREE. Send it back at our expense if not satisfactory. You are not out a penny. Don't pay three or four dealers' profits. We sell "Direct" from Diamond Cutter to YOU at practically European prices. Save ONE-THIRD to ONE-HALF of your money.

FREE DIAMOND ART BOOK

Send for It To-Day

Read the truth about Diamonds. Read how to judge a good diamond, read about our splendid buy back offer at full value, read our easy payment plan arranged to suit you. Your name on a postal brings the FREE Diamond Booklet.

Every Diamond Guaranteed
Santa Fe Watch Co., Dept. 644, Topeka, Kansas

\$4.50 STARTS YOU IN THE

TIRE REPAIR BUSINESS

Make big money. Auto tires need constant repairing. 30,000,000 tires now in use. Start with four machines.

HAYWOOD NEW MODEL D-8

Simple, compact. Repairs every tire injury on tubes and casings, except recapping. Write for Free Catalogue and full details.

HAYWOOD TIRE & EQUIPMENT COMPANY
600 Capital Ave.
Indianapolis, Ind.

Simple, compact. Repairs every tire injury on tubes and casings, except recapping. Write for Free Catalogue and full details.

HAYWOOD TIRE & EQUIPMENT COMPANY
600 Capital Ave.
Indianapolis, Ind.

Simple, compact. Repairs every tire injury on tubes and casings, except recapping. Write for Free Catalogue and full details.

HAYWOOD TIRE & EQUIPMENT COMPANY
600 Capital Ave.
Indianapolis, Ind.

Simple, compact. Repairs every tire injury on tubes and casings, except recapping. Write for Free Catalogue and full details.

HAYWOOD TIRE & EQUIPMENT COMPANY
600 Capital Ave.
Indianapolis, Ind.

Simple, compact. Repairs every tire injury on tubes and casings, except recapping. Write for Free Catalogue and full details.

HAYWOOD TIRE & EQUIPMENT COMPANY
600 Capital Ave.
Indianapolis, Ind.

Simple, compact. Repairs every tire injury on tubes and casings, except recapping. Write for Free Catalogue and full details.

HAYWOOD TIRE & EQUIPMENT COMPANY
600 Capital Ave.
Indianapolis, Ind.

Simple, compact. Repairs every tire injury on tubes and casings, except recapping. Write for Free Catalogue and full details.

HAYWOOD TIRE & EQUIPMENT COMPANY
600 Capital Ave.
Indianapolis, Ind.

Simple, compact. Repairs every tire injury on tubes and casings, except recapping. Write for Free Catalogue and full details.

HAYWOOD TIRE & EQUIPMENT COMPANY
600 Capital Ave.
Indianapolis, Ind.

Simple, compact. Repairs every tire injury on tubes and casings, except recapping. Write for Free Catalogue and full details.

HAYWOOD TIRE & EQUIPMENT COMPANY
600 Capital Ave.
Indianapolis, Ind.

Simple, compact. Repairs every tire injury on tubes and casings, except recapping. Write for Free Catalogue and full details.

HAYWOOD TIRE & EQUIPMENT COMPANY
600 Capital Ave.
Indianapolis, Ind.

Simple, compact. Repairs every tire injury on tubes and casings, except recapping. Write for Free Catalogue and full details.

HAYWOOD TIRE & EQUIPMENT COMPANY
600 Capital Ave.
Indianapolis, Ind.

Simple, compact. Repairs every tire injury on tubes and casings, except recapping. Write for Free Catalogue and full details.

HAYWOOD TIRE & EQUIPMENT COMPANY
600 Capital Ave.
Indianapolis, Ind.

Simple, compact. Repairs every tire injury on tubes and casings, except recapping. Write for Free Catalogue and full details.

HAYWOOD TIRE & EQUIPMENT COMPANY
600 Capital Ave.
Indianapolis, Ind.

Simple, compact. Repairs every tire injury on tubes and casings, except recapping. Write for Free Catalogue and full details.

HAYWOOD TIRE & EQUIPMENT COMPANY
600 Capital Ave.
Indianapolis, Ind.

Simple, compact. Repairs every tire injury on tubes and casings, except recapping. Write for Free Catalogue and full details.

HAYWOOD TIRE & EQUIPMENT COMPANY
600 Capital Ave.
Indianapolis, Ind.

Simple, compact. Repairs every tire injury on tubes and casings, except recapping. Write for Free Catalogue and full details.

HAYWOOD TIRE & EQUIPMENT COMPANY
600 Capital Ave.
Indianapolis, Ind.

more than ten feet in diameter, some twice that and several from twenty-five to thirty-six feet through from side to side. Some of those trees are older than human history. Glacier National Park was made by the earth cracking in some ancient age, one side thrusting up and overlapping the other. It has cliffs thousands of feet high and more than sixty glaciers feed hundreds of lakes. One lake floats icebergs all summer. The scenery in Glacier Park is truly Alpine. Why ever think of going abroad for grandeur?

Yellowstone National Park, beside its geysers, has many hot springs which build glistening plateaus of highly-colored deposits. It has a canyon gorgeous with all the colors and shades of the rainbow, and it is the greatest wild animal sanctuary in the world. Rocky Mountain National Park straddles the Continental Divide at a lofty height, with snow-capped mountains extending from end to end. Its glacier records are remarkable. Mesa Verde National Park hides in its barren canyons the well-preserved ruins of a civilization which passed out of existence so many centuries ago that not even tradition recalls its people.

One may visit a different national park each year for nearly a decade and see something quite new and remarkable at each visit. All the parks are on lines of railways and are easily and comfortably reached from any part of the United States. Each is in charge of a resident supervisor who has under his charge enough park rangers to protect the forests from fire, the wild animals from hunters, and visitors from harm. There are good roads in all of these parks, charming camps and hotels, where every luxury may be had by those who insist upon luxuries even in the wilderness. Often there are also moderate-priced hotels and in the camps visitors may live very comfortably and quite economically. One may go to these camps just as to a hotel. He is assigned a comfortable tent instead of a room, and eats his meals in a big dining-tent. Usually, there is another big tent that serves as a general living-room. Trails are built to the waterfalls, up the highest mountains, and wherever especially fine views may be found. Over these trails visitors may walk or ride on horseback as they prefer.

Lovers of sport find the national parks rich fields of pleasure, provided they do their hunting only with the camera. This is encouraged; and there are no other places in the world where wild animals may be approached so closely. In Yellowstone Park, where shooting has been strictly prohibited since 1872, one may with reasonable care and precaution photograph deer at close quarters, approach elk and antelope and even moose and bison near enough for good pictures.

One nature lesson of the Yellowstone is that wild animals greatly fear man only when he is cruel and murderous. Another lesson is that few wild animals, even the grizzly bear, attack human beings except in self-defense.

Great interest has been aroused among tourists and sportsmen over the projected creation by Congress of a park in Alaska, which will include within its area Mount McKinley, the loftiest mountain in North America. Bills providing for the creation of such a park have been introduced in both the Senate and House. Mount McKinley Park, as it has been named by advocates of a great Alaskan reservation, will comprise about 2,200 square miles of the most magnificent scenery in the world, and will be reached with comparative ease from Seward, about 250 miles to the south. Following the completion of the Government railroad, tourists from Seward will be able to drop off the train within 15 miles of the eastern border of the reservation.

EDITOR'S NOTE—This department will give specific information to *LESLIE*'s readers who are planning to travel at home or abroad. Correspondents are requested to state definitely their destination and time at which the proposed trip is to be made. This will facilitate the work of this bureau. Stamps for reply should be enclosed. Address: Editor Travel Bureau, *LESLIE*'s WEEKLY, 225 Fifth Avenue, New York City.



Mark Twain Was A Great Pilot!

Fifty years ago he knew every sand bar and danger mark in that ever-changing Mississippi river. His accurate knowledge insured a safe, pleasant journey for his passengers.

But today you wouldn't ride with a pilot who steered according to Mark Twain's landmarks. The pilot of today must know the river channel as it is now.

The same is true of tires. You want tires built on the accurate, scientific knowledge of today.

Miller Tires GEARED-TO-THE-ROAD

The Miller Method of vulcanizing is a modern development that retains the natural vegetable wax and oil in the fabric; builds rugged endurance and safety into the rubber tread. But even this modern process is charted daily by experienced Miller engineers and chemists—men recognized as dependable tire pilots. That's why Miller Tire users don't have mishaps but get excessive mileage and carefree service.

You demand an up-to-date car. Demand a tire of today—a Miller Tire.

For sale by Geared-to-the-Road Distributors and Dealers everywhere

THE MILLER RUBBER COMPANY, AKRON, U. S. A.

SPECIAL OFFER—We are the largest manufacturers of toy balloons in the world. Send 50 cents for the new Airoplay Outfit—a big package of balloons. Fun for everybody—children or grown-ups. Address Dept. L.



Tiotene

The MOTOR OIL that's Clean

TIOTENE OIL CO., BINGHAMTON, N.Y.

Now \$200

Only \$2 down brings brand new Rex (10 years' guarantee) built because world's greatest merchandise house wanted a better machine. Typewriter prices smashed! Write today for Free Catalogue. Inside facts you ought to know.

Rex Typewriter Company

Dept. A244 Steger Bldg. Chicago, Ill.

Rex Typewriter Company

Dept. A244 Steger Bldg. Chicago, Ill.

Rex Typewriter Company

Dept. A244 Steger Bldg. Chicago, Ill.

Rex Typewriter Company

Dept. A244 Steger Bldg. Chicago, Ill.

Rex Typewriter Company

Dept. A244 Steger Bldg. Chicago, Ill.

Rex Typewriter Company

Dept. A244 Steger Bldg. Chicago, Ill.

Rex Typewriter Company

Dept. A244 Steger Bldg. Chicago, Ill.

Rex Typewriter Company

Dept. A244 Steger Bldg. Chicago, Ill.

LEPAGE'S CHINA CEMENT

STANDS HOT AND COLD WATER 10¢



This
Foster
Friction
Plug
Prevents
Slipping

Go along as you please on



CAT'S PAW CUSHION RUBBER HEELS

Stop—start!—wind in and out the maze of traffic—quickly—sure-footedly.

Slipping is the biggest danger in your daily life. When your brain says, "slow down" or "step lively" there must be no foot-treachery.

Good news, friends! The same Cat's Paws that ease your steps make walking safe. That Foster Friction Plug is the reason.

Cat's Paws contain no dirt-carrying holes, and they cost no more than the ordinary kind.

50 cts. attached—White,
Tan & Gray. For Men,
Women and Children.

FOSTER RUBBER CO.

105 Federal Street - Boston, Mass.

Originators and Patentees of the Foster
Friction Plug which prevents slipping.

Do you have weak arches?
Then you need the Foster
Orthopedic Heel which
gives that extra support
where needed. Especially
valuable to policemen, mo-
tormen, conductors, floor
walkers and all who are on
their feet a great deal. 75c
attached of your dealer —
or sent postpaid upon re-
ceipt of 50c. and outline of
your heel.

DIAMONDS- AND WATCHES ON CREDIT

SENSATIONAL WATCH SALE

ELGIN, HOWARD, WALTHAM
or any Watch you want
Easy Payments and Free Trial.
Great 96-page Catalog. Send for it.
GREAT DIAMOND SALE
SPECIAL \$39.50 GENUINE
DIAMOND RING
A Wonderful Value, \$4.50 per month
30 DAYS' TRIAL
The most astounding sale of perfect
cut Diamonds ever offered.
TERMS LOW AS \$1.50 PER MONTH
No Money Down, Express Paid
ALFRED WARE CO., St. Louis, Mo., Dept. 743

Free Catalog

BE AN ARTIST

MAKE money drawing
Comic Pictures. Let the
World's famous cartoonist,
Eugene Zimmerman, spill a few
ideas into your head. Get the
Zim Book—its chuck full of
valuable suggestions. Price
\$1.00 postpaid. Bound in 3-4
Morocco. Satisfaction guaran-
teed. Money back if book
returned in ten days.

Address **Zim Book** Desk 6-7
Brunswick Building, New York

THE WIDENING REALM OF MUSIC

EVERYONE is interested in music. It is the one universal language. Hence the wide appreciation of music in every land and the sympathetic feeling which unites the lovers of music perhaps more closely than followers of any other profession or calling. It may be said that song is the voice of the soul, so that whatever is intended to aid in vocal culture, and especially whatever is written from the standpoint of the most careful scientific investigation, is worthy of consideration. Vocal Art-Science, on which a new book under that title has been written by Frank E. Miller, A. M., M. D., which treats voice culture along entirely new lines, is regarded, therefore, in musical circles as well as in the world of science, as a discovery of the highest practical value.

Dr. Miller, whose fame is widely known in the medical world, is also a trained vocalist. In the course of his professional career, extending over a period of thirty-two years, he has made an extensive study of speaking and singing voices, having under observation during that time over 50,000 persons, including some of our greatest artists. Dr. Miller has spared neither time, money nor energy in the search for data on the subject of the proper training of the human voice, and is accepted as an authority from two professional standpoints—as a physician and as a musician.

Vocal Art-Science is unique in that it demonstrates that the human voice can be standardized; it teaches the method of combining science and art in vocal utterance; it procures the natural co-ordination of all muscular action, training the muscles to act automatically as one unit, as nature dictates, freeing the mind of attention to muscular action while singing, leaving the voice as an untrammelled and true expression of the soul. The system is so complex, however, that to understand it thoroughly requires a careful study of the various units involved in voice production and their co-ordination under natural laws. These units are five: oral, nasal, laryngeal, thoracic and abdominal, or the dynamic, pneumatic, momentic, articulate and resonant autonomies.

Dr. Miller has in "Vocal Art-Science" scientifically demonstrated that to produce the single intoned syllable of "Ah," seventy-four muscles and sixteen nerves, with 74,000,000 vibrations demanding about 14,000,000,000 mental impulses, are involved. When this almost incredible fact is grasped it is an easy matter to convince one of the inaccuracy of the old methods of voice culture, which teach conscious muscular control, and the value of Dr. Miller's discovery is at once apparent. And this discovery is no mere theory, for it has been put to practical and successful test for the past six years in the work of his only exponent, Miss Adelaide Gescheidt, who has, in turn, imparted Dr. Miller's theories to upward of four hundred singers, through whom posterity is assured a correct interpretation of Vocal Art-Science.

Numerous illustrations throughout the book help one to grasp the true significance of the author's theories. Not a little interest is lent to the volume by the supplements, which include tuning-fork tests with such widely diversified voices as those of Helen Keller and Enrico Caruso; a series of papers, not always in accord with Dr. Miller's views, but showing how others have long sought the solution which Dr. Miller has discovered through the application of natural laws; and a glossary explaining in lay language all the scientific terms Dr. Miller has employed.

Even if one does not agree with all Dr. Miller's deductions—and it is difficult to believe this possible with the proofs he offers—it is apparent that in "Vocal Art-Science" the author has contributed a wonderful fund of scientific data to the musical world, which will always be in his debt.

Lift Corns out with Fingers



A few drops of Freezone applied directly upon a tender, aching corn stops the soreness at once and soon the entire corn or callus loosens and can be lifted off with the fingers without even a twinge of pain.

Freezone

Removes hard corns, soft corns, also corns between the toes and hardened calluses. Does not irritate or inflame the surrounding skin or tissue. You feel no pain when applying it or afterward.

Women! Keep a small bottle of Freezone on your dresser and never let a corn ache twice.

Small bottles can be had at any drug store in the U. S. or Canada

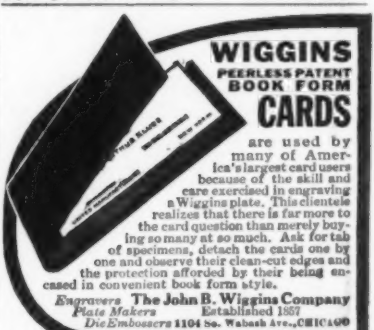


Music Lessons

Book Sent FREE Wonderful home-study music lessons under great American and European teachers given by the University Extension Method. The lessons are a marvel of simplicity and completeness, endorsed by Padervski and other great authorities.

Any Instrument or Voice Write, telling us the course you are interested in, age, how long you have taken lessons if at all, etc., and we will send you our Free Book containing text and illustrations covering lessons in PIANO (students' or teachers' courses) by the great Wm. H. Sherwood, HARMONY by Dr. Frothingham and Rosenbecker, VOICE COURSE (with aid of Phonograph) by Crampton, PUBLIC SCHOOL MUSIC by Frances E. Clark, VIOLIN, CORNET, MANDOLIN, GUITAR, BANJO, REED ORGAN, CHORAL CONDUCTING, by equally eminent teachers.

Send NOW for Free Book and learn how easily you can become a fine singer, or a skillful player. Our Free Book tells you how. Write for it today. A few Special Introductory Scholarships now being awarded by our faculty. Full particulars with Free Book. Investigate without cost or obligation. Write today. **University Extension Conservatory** Proprietor Siegel-Myers School of Music 2931 Siegel-Myers Building Chicago, Ill.



WIGGINS PEERLESS PATENT BOOK FORM CARDS

are used by many of America's largest card users because of the skill and care exercised in engraving a Wiggins plate. This clientele realize that there is far more to the card question than merely buying so many at so much. Ask for tab of specimens, detach the cards one by one and observe their clean-cut edges and the protection afforded by their being encased in convenient book form style. Engravers The John B. Wiggins Company Plate Makers Established 1897 Die Embossers 1104 So. Wabash Ave., CHICAGO

BECOME AN EXPERT ACCOUNTANT

Executive Accountants command big salaries. Thousands of firms need them. Only 2,000 Certified Public Accountants in U. S. Many are earning \$3,000 to \$10,000 a year. We train you thoroughly by mail in spare time for C. P. A. Examinations or executive accounting positions. Knowledge of Bookkeeping unnecessary to begin—we prepare you from ground up. Course personally supervised by Wm. A. Chase, LL.M., C. P. A. (Ex-Secretary Illinois State Board of Examiners in Accountancy), and large staff of C. P. A.'s. Low tuition fee—easy terms. Write now for free book of Accountancy facts. La Salle Extension University, Dept. 631-11 Chicago "The World's Greatest Extension University"

JUDGE HAS THE LARGEST CIRCULATION OF ANY HUMOROUS PERIODICAL

BARODA DIAMONDS

Flash like the sun—at 1-50 the cost
SOLID GOLD MOUNTINGS
Stand acid test and expert examination. See them first, then pay. Catalog FREE. Patent King George included for 5 two-cent stamps. The Baroda Co., Dept. F3, 1456 Leland Ave., Chicago



"The NIGHTwear of a Nation"

Faultless
Pajamas & Night Shirts

give maximum comfort & value

INSURANCE HINTS

LIKE the nation in general, the insurance companies have had to adjust themselves to a state of war. The leading organizations have announced new rates on policies containing war clauses. In most cases no extra premiums are demanded on account of military service within the United States, but in the case of insureds engaging in military service abroad an increase of 5 to 15 per cent. (or 10 per cent. on the average) will be made in the premium rates. This action of the companies is rendered imperative by the need of conserving the interests of the great mass of their policy-holders. The number of the insured who will be sent to the European battlefields may be large, and the mortality rate may, in consequence, become high. The enhanced premiums simply safeguard and prevent impairment of the funds held in trust for policy-holders by the insuring companies.

Patriotic sentiment might impel the companies to continue to collect only peace-time charges from policy-holders who risk their lives in defense of the nation. But they cannot evade their plain business duty. The additional payments required will undoubtedly be a hardship to a considerable percentage of the brave fellows ordered to the front. The government should and it may assume the expense of insuring its defenders, but if it does not, here will be an opportunity for the public to exercise benevolent patriotism. Americans might well follow the example of the Canadians, who raised by popular subscription the money needed to secure insurance on the lives of their warriors. The latter no doubt fought all the better because confident that in the event of their death their dependents would be cared for. It would be a gracious thing to relieve every American soldier dispatched to the scene of conflict of at least the extra amount that must be paid on his life insurance policy.

A. Eagle Pass, Texas: The report for 1916 of the Sun Life Assurance Co. of Canada is the largest financial statement in the company's history.

Anxious, Milwaukee, Wis.: The Royal League is a fraternal order which makes a good showing of assets and which in spite of a pretty high mortality rate seems to be increasing in strength. But I do not advise assessment insurance for reasons often given. In the end it is seldom satisfactory.

M. Carrollton, Ga.: 1. Control of Pittsburgh Life & Trust Company was purchased by certain parties who so misused the funds that the company was thrown into receivers' hands. The accused men are being prosecuted and the financial condition of the company depends on how much can be saved from the wreck. 2. The Security Mutual Life Insurance Co., of Binghamton, N. Y., was organized in 1887 and, according to its reports, is flourishing.

H. Indianapolis, Ind.: Assessment insurance has in the past been based on a wrong principle. Insufficient premiums have been charged to create a reserve and to make payments of death claims sure when the older members of the organization begin to die off rapidly. Latterly some of the assessment associations have advanced their rates to near or quite legal reserve requirements. To that extent they have made assessment insurance safer. But few of them have as yet accumulated reserves, and if your company is not one of these, you would do well to drop its policy and to insure in some good, strong legal reserve company.

D. Richmond, Va.: 1. The cheapest form of life insurance is "term insurance." This gives protection for a limited number of years. No dividends are paid on such policies. If the policyholder dies during the term of contract, his estate gets the face amount of the policy. If he outlives that period, he receives nothing. For this reason premium rates for term insurance are low. Term policies are issued by all the leading companies. 2. Excess charges for life insurance are due to more abundant precaution against loss by the company in case of heavy mortality. Rebates of the excess are made when it seems safe to do so.

A. R. F., Pittsburgh, Pa.: The annual report of the Postal Life Insurance Company shows that during 1916 there were increases in surplus assets, policy dividends and policy reserves, while disbursements, the death rate, insurance expense and reinsurance showed decreases. The balance sheet as of Jan. 1, 1917, reveals assets of \$9,619,628, and there is insurance in force of \$40,000,000. The Postal Life is able to offer a low-cost policy because it does business by mail only, employing no expensive agents. Write to the Postal Life Insurance Co., 511 Fifth Ave., New York, mentioning Leslie's and giving your age, and complete information will be sent to you.

F. East St. Louis, Ill.: 1. The Equitable Life Assurance Society of New York is one of the most flourishing and reliable companies in the country. If you take out the endowment policy and live 10 years, you will receive the face amount of it. If you die before the end of the term, your heirs will get the \$1,000. If you invest in a building and loan association you will acquire \$1,000 in 7 years, but if you die before that time, your heirs will not be given the full \$1,000. If you wish protection for dependents as well as an investment for yourself, choose the endowment policy. 2. Many building and loan associations have been successful, others have been mismanaged and have failed. 3. I might suggest the partial payment plan as a method of investing the monthly amount you mention, but a life insurance policy should be every man's first consideration.

GREAT BEAR SPRING WATER

(Like the case of 6 glass stoppered bottles—Advt.)

PACKARD L TRUCKS



Now money counts! Buying a truck, you must get utmost earning power for every dollar

Not purchase price, but cost per year of service and per ton of freight moved is THE TEST of hauling equipment.

Many Packards, nine-years-young, are still earning and saving money for their owners.

Packard economy is the sum of sound design and Packard-built stamina, reinforced by unfailing, nation-wide service as standard as the truck itself.

The four-speed, silent, chainless drive saves fuel—saves strain on parts—saves wear on tires—easily masters every road condition—and satisfies every emergency demand.

Seven right sizes—from 1 ton to 6½ tons. Bodies may be had in more than fifty styles, to fit any hauling or delivery task. Prices, \$2325 to \$4800, at Detroit. Ask the man who owns one.

Packard



The Smile Behind the Man Behind the Gun

(From June Film Fun)

THE making of a movie is almost as full of romance and adventure as the finished film itself. There's many a laugh and prank that happens "off-stage" that never reaches the screen. You can meet your favorites informally in the columns of FILM FUN. Besides their chatty stories and the striking pictures of the new features soon to be released, you'll find the magazine full of laughter and fun all its own.

For sale at
ALL NEWSSTANDS
10c a Copy

FILM FUN

\$1.00 a
Year

Published by

LESLIE-JUDGE CO., 225 Fifth Avenue, New York

July Investments To Net 5½-6%

In war-time conditions, shrewd investors are turning back to the land and its earning-power for unimpeachable security. This widespread demand is met in the first mortgage bonds we offer, safeguarded under the *Straus Plan*.

Each issue is a first mortgage on a high grade building and land in New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, or some other large city. Price to net 5½-6%. Write for our booklet, "Acid Tests of Investments in War Time," and for

July Investment List No. L-703.

S.W. STRAUS & CO.

Founded 1882 Incorporated 1905
150 Broadway Straus Building
NEW YORK CHICAGO
Detroit Cincinnati Minneapolis
Kansas City San Francisco

35 years without loss to any investor.

When Peace Comes

This Business Should Continue to Grow.

Everett, Heaney & Co., Inc.—exporters, importers and converters of cotton goods for 25 years, have been intrenching themselves solidly with valuable agencies and branches in all South American and tropical countries. Their business has been in staple goods—not war supplies—and should go ahead steadily under either war or peace conditions.

EVERETT-HEANEY & CO. Inc.

Capitalization \$2,000,000. All common stock. Par value \$20 per share. Current earnings are running at a rate in excess of \$500,000 per year—equivalent to 25 per cent.

The company has no funded debt—no preferred stock—no liabilities other than strictly current accounts. This stock has been actively dealt in since introduction to open market. Dividend on the basis of 10 per cent. of par value per annum has been declared.

Write for Circular No. 116 which gives full details

SHELDON-MORGAN & Company

Members New York Stock Exchange 42 Broadway New York

Business men, bankers and investors are anxious to keep posted as to the effect in the financial and business world, of the great events which are transpiring. A current magazine recently said:

"The Bache Review is known for its sound and unprejudiced opinion of events. Not only is it valuable as an aid to stock investments, but the Review is highly regarded by business men everywhere as a reliable authority on the current business situation."

The Bache Review

With Suggestions for Investment
will be mailed free on application to

J. S. BACHE & CO.
Members New York Stock Exchange
42 Broadway, New York

Liberty Loan Baby Bonds on The Partial Payment Plan

John Muir & Co. SPECIALISTS IN Odd Lots

Members N. Y. Stock Exchange
Main Office, 61 Broadway, N. Y.
New York, N. Y. Brooklyn, N. Y. Newark, N. J.
Bridgeport, Conn. New Haven, Conn.

Each \$100 You Invest Pays You \$7.50 a Year for 5 Years

Then your original investment is returned. MILLER SERVICE, offering high class First Mortgage Investments at 7½%, insures maximum return for your money, whether a large or small amount. Special attention given to the accounts of small investors. Write for "Little Units in Large Mortgages," and other pamphlets explaining attractive, well-supervised first mortgage investments. No investor ever lost a dollar under Miller Service.

G. L. MILLER & COMPANY
5 Bank & Trust Co. Bldg. MIAMI, FLA.

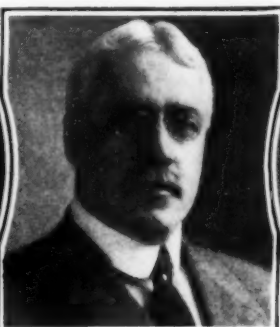
For 26 years we have been paying our customers the highest returns consistent with conservative methods. First mortgage loans of \$500 and up which we can recommend after the most thorough personal investigation. Please ask for Loan List No. 710 1935 Certificate of Deposit also for having investors. PERKINS & CO. Lawrence Kan.

JASPER'S HINTS TO MONEY-MAKERS



GUY EMERSON

Vice-president of the National Bank of Commerce, New York, and secretary of the Liberty Loan Publicity Committee.



FRANK A. VANDERLIP

President of the National City Bank, New York, and chairman of the Liberty Loan Publicity Committee, which is engaged in a big campaign to distribute the new government bonds among small investors.



WILLIAM S. KIES

Vice-president of the American International Corporation, and one of the Liberty Loan Publicity Committee's most active members.

NOTICE.—Subscribers to LESLIE'S WEEKLY at the home office, 225 Fifth Avenue, New York, are placed on what is known as "Jasper's Preferred List," entitling them to the early delivery of their papers and to answers to inquiries on financial questions and, in emergencies, to answer by telegraph. Preferred subscribers must remit directly to the office of LESLIE'S in New York, and not through any subscription agency. No charge is made for answering questions and all communications are treated confidentially. A two-cent postage stamp should always be inclosed. All inquiries should be addressed to "Jasper," Financial Editor, LESLIE'S WEEKLY, 225 Fifth Ave., New York. Anonymous communications will not be answered.

EXPERIENCED operators have been holding onto their securities during the recent liquidation. "There is a reason." These operators are very canny. Their business is to watch the ups and downs of the market. Not only this, but they keep an observant eye on the record of panics, the reasons for advances and the causes of declines.

They know that the market during the past five years has broadened out to an abnormal extent and that securities of a promising character were never so widely distributed as they are to-day. The lists of stockholders of some of the largest railroad and industrial corporations show, by their constantly increasing length, that these experienced operators are not wrong in their conclusion. If they are right there is good reason for the underlying strength the market has displayed during a semi-panic liquidation.

Furthermore, these observers maintain that, because of the general prosperity, a stronger investment demand for securities has developed and that investors as a rule pay for what they buy and take their securities out of the market. They are not margin traders and are prepared, therefore, against any sudden breaks on which margined stocks are often thrown overboard in large amounts.

These patient holders have learned to discount a liquidating market. They know that at any time the tide may turn and prices advance. Sometimes it turns quickly. My late friend, Russell Sage, the most sagacious man of his day in Wall Street, told me many years ago that it was the rule of his life never to sell a stock at a loss. He was boasting that he had bought Northern Pacific around 14 when everybody was selling it. At the time of his talk with me the price was approaching 50 and the old gentleman was chuckling at the splendid profit that had rewarded his patience after years of waiting.

There is no discounting the fact that a better feeling prevails in financial circles. The crop outlook is improving decidedly, the public is indicating impatience over the delay of the Interstate Commerce Commission to grant a 15 per cent increase in freight rates and it is demanding fair play for business from Congress. The public is

being impressed with the facts that the railroads at last are presenting. The most significant statement, in a few words, that I have seen was recently promulgated by the Pennsylvania Railroad to the effect that "the proposed increase in freight charges of the railroads, if granted, would not add more than 3½¢ to the cost of a week's food for a well-fed American family of five." Many shippers, boards of trade and chambers of commerce are advocating the granting of an increase in freight rates, and if it comes, it will stop the downward tendency the railroad stocks have been showing.

We are getting over the war scare too. Canada had precisely this sort of an experience at the outset of the war and business felt it severely, but only for a little while. Then Canada had a wave of prosperity which has not yet subsided. This is what I have anticipated and predicted will happen in this country. Let my readers be patient and see if my judgment is not justified.

Last and best of all, as I have said, the crop outlook is improving. The public has just begun to sense the enormous increase in new acreage planted not only in the farm states, but in nearly every hamlet and village of every state. Mr. Hoover has taken pains to advise us that we shall have plenty to eat, and he accompanies this assurance as he properly should with a request that we waste as little as possible and that we utilize everything on an economical basis, so that we shall have plenty to spare for those abroad who must depend upon us largely for food.

I have advised the patient holding of securities rather than their sacrifice at a loss. I have also pointed out that whenever the market is in a pessimistic attitude the chances always favor the buyer rather than the seller.

R., Philadelphia, Pa.: Among the more desirable of the listed automobile stocks are White, Willys-Overland preferred, Maxwell first preferred, and General Motors preferred.

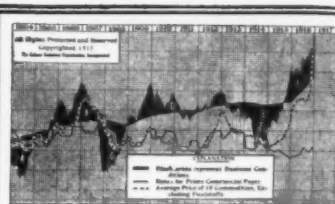
S., Shenandoah, Va.: As the Shenandoah Life Insurance Company was organized as recently as 1916 with a small cash capital, I do not consider its stock "a good investment," but a lottery.

P., Doniphan, Mo.: The Travelers is a rock-based insurance company and its losses during the war will not be large enough to affect its strength and standing. Better hold your stock.

G., Oakland City, Ind.: The best stock in the list which you give is Texas Company. The Standard Oil of N. J. offers greater possibilities than Standard Oil of New York. Federal Oil is a speculation. Ray Consolidated is a dividend payer. Swift's, quoted around \$155, is too high for its 8 per cent. dividend, but the company has a very large surplus.

H., Bristol, Va.: C. F. & I. reports earnings at the rate of over 15 per cent. on the com., and as the preferred issue is small, the com. should be entitled to dividends. Hence it is being accumulated. Be patient.

M., St. Paul, Minn.: A number of companies



Are You Taking Chances?

You can't afford to do it these days. Babson Service will keep you reliably informed on what's happening to the investment market—and give you a look ahead.

Avoid worry. Cease depending on rumors or luck. Recognize that all action is followed by equal reaction. Work with a definite policy based on fundamental statistics.

Particulars sent free. Write to Department L-48 of the

Babson Statistical Organization
Statistical Block Wellesley Hills, Mass.

Largest Organization of its Character in the World

Security and War

The soil from which the wealth of our great nation has come will remain no matter what may happen.

Conservative Investors

are putting their money into our Farm Mortgages, because they know that the value of Wisconsin's land cannot be destroyed.

Our latest pamphlet "The Dairy Farm Mortgage" will tell you why.

MARKHAM & MAY COMPANY
Farm Mortgage Investments
1222 First National Bank Building
MILWAUKEE WISCONSIN

Steel and War Stocks

**Big Surpluses
Capacity Business
Phenomenal Earnings**

This is the status of practically all the steel and war supply companies.

The Investors' Guide, supplemented by our Weekly Review, (Free on request), gives the latest statistics on these companies.

"Partial Payment Plan"

L. R. LATROBE & Co.

Established 1908
111 Broadway New York

United States Government Bonds

AS specialists, recognized throughout the country, in all matters pertaining to the various bonds of the United States Government, we will gladly give expert advice regarding contemplated exchanges or sales of the older issues of all U. S. Bonds, also the "Liberty Loan," and supply any technical information desired.

C. F. Childs & Company
(Capital \$500,000)

208 So. LaSalle St. Chicago 120 Broadway New York
Specialists in U. S. & Foreign Government Bonds—Analytical pamphlet "L. 4" mailed upon request.

Buy a Liberty Loan Bond



"I have the money but what would I do with a United States Liberty Loan Bond? I have no safe place in which to keep it."

This need not deter you from aiding your Government and purchasing this safe investment.

Banks, Trust Companies and Safe Deposit Companies have generally agreed to hold Liberty Loan Bonds in limited amounts free of charge.

If you cannot secure such accommodation our Customers' Securities Department will hold your bonds in amount not to exceed \$5,000 and will collect your interest without charge.

The National City Company

National City Bank Building
New York

"A New Plan by Old Interests."

Thousands of millions of feet of lumber are DEMANDED NOW

—for barracks, for ships, for wagons and equipment, for industrial use. Add to this the normal demand and the enormous extra demand which will come with the close of the war and you can see that the lumber industry is in a position more favorable than for many years.

LACEY Profit-Sharing Bonds

(1st Mortgage) are based on growing timber. The name of Lacey has been standard in the timber field for many years. Timber values are constantly rising and now will rise faster than ever. Lacey Bonds will carry large profits.

Experienced investors wisely see in the present world-situation reasons for conserving their principal by SAFE as well as profitable investments. Lacey Profit-Sharing Bonds (1st Mortgage) are ideal for this purpose on account of their profit feature in addition to 6% and absolute safety. Convenient denominations of

\$100, \$500, \$1,000

You are invited to read the highly interesting Booklet T-204, which explains the exceptional conditions on which the bonds are based. We suggest prompt application.

JAMES D. LACEY TIMBER CO.

332 South Michigan Ave., Chicago

For 37 years the name of Lacey has been synonymous with conservative success in timber investment.

If you have \$10, \$50, \$100, or \$500 to invest you have two choices: (1) You can invest just the amount you possess. (2) You can use that amount as the first payment on a larger investment.

If you choose the latter plan, you place yourself under an obligation to yourself—an obligation to accumulate within a definite time a specific amount, in addition to the funds you already possess.

Beyond earning its interest your first payment on the securities you select will attract more money, as it were. That is, the first deposit obligates you to save the balance of the amount of your purchase.

Ask for booklet No. 30

HARRIS, WINTHROP & CO
Members New York Stock Exchange
The Bankers, Chicago 15 Wall Street, New York

U. S. GOV'T \$100 Bonds

Outright or on the small payment plan

E. F. Combs & Co

The Hundred Dollar Bond House
Equitable Bldg. New York

have been organized for the production of potash, but so far none has made much money. I do not consider the stock of Utah Potash Company safe for a woman to purchase.

G., New York: U. P. still looks attractive. All the railroad stocks of the best class should sell higher if the Interstate Commerce Commission grants an increase in rates.

M., Cleveland, Ohio: The regular quarterly dividend was lately declared on U. B. & P. The earnings are at the rate of 24 per cent. on the stock. I regard the latter favorably.

M., Pittsburgh, Pa.: There is scarcely anything more risky than the stocks of new insurance companies. Superior Life Insurance Company stock selling at three times par must have discounted its possibilities for years to come.

C., St. Louis, Mo.: Superior Steel Corp. has come into notice lately because of its reported large earnings. Regular dividends are paid on the preferred issues, but nothing as yet on common, though a dividend on the latter is looked for.

Colorado: C. F. & I. has risen 10 points since I advised its purchase. The company's last report shows over 15 per cent. earned on the common. All the steel and iron stocks have had a big advance. It looks like C. F. & I.'s turn now.

S., Jewett, Ohio: At latest quotation, about 54, Toledo, St. Louis & Western R. R. 1st fours are yielding 7.4 per cent. Midvale Steel at present prices pays nearly 10 per cent. You must decide for yourself the desirability of making an exchange.

F., New Orleans, La.: American Linseed Company's earnings last year were equal to 9 per cent. on preferred, which is paying a dividend of 3 per cent. The company is said to be having another good year and there is a possibility of an increased dividend.

L., Middletown, N. Y.: A good industrial stock is generally preferable to a mining stock. Magma pays only \$2 per share, or a little more than 4 per cent. on market price. Midvale Steel pays \$6, or almost 10 per cent. on current figure. Better buy Midvale.

G., Coconut Grove, Fla.: 1. Most stocks appear to have discounted the impending war tax. It looks better to hold American Tobacco common and if possible to even up. 2. Argentina has been hard hit by the war and by drought, but fundamental conditions there are sound.

E., Seattle, Wash.: C. & O.'s decline appeared due mainly to market conditions. Northern Pac. suffered both from general market conditions and from reports of decreased earnings. Both look attractive at current figures. It might be safer to wait until the Washington situation clears up.

P., Altoona, Pa.: The prosperity of the Midvale Steel Company is such as to warrant belief in a continuance of its dividend. Nobody can foretell how high the stock may go. Republic Steel is also attractive at present prices. No common stock of any corporation can be called "perfectly safe." Government bonds are the safest.

P., Appomattox, Va.: Federal Oil paid an initial dividend of 10 cents per share in January last. Nothing is paid on common. The prospectus of Consolidated Oil & Gasoline Corporation shows that it is a long chance proposition and extremely speculative. There are several low-priced oil stocks which pay dividends, but the higher-priced ones are preferable.

F., Raeford, N. C.: Some time ago it was stated that the Victor Motor Company had not got fairly into operation. It is in a highly competitive field. Better buy issues of well-established and dividend-paying motor car companies like White, Maxwell, Willys-Overland, General Motors and Saxon.

T., Ironwood, Mich.: Although Calumet & Arizona and Green Cananea are good mining propositions, they cannot be called strictly "safe investments." The preferred stocks of standard dividend-paying industrial and railroad companies are preferable. Among these are American Sugar preferred, Atchison preferred, U. S. Steel preferred, National Lead preferred, Corn Products preferred, American Woolen preferred, American Smelting preferred, St. Paul preferred, K. C. & S. preferred and United States Rubber first preferred.

J., San Francisco, Cal.: 1. Union Oil Company's record for 1916 was excellent. It reestablished dividends at the rate of 6 per cent. and showed a large surplus besides. You are receiving less than 5 per cent. on your investment and the company proposes to increase its stock. Proceeds of the increase, it is said, will mainly go for improvements. It does not seem advisable to sell at a loss. 2. You have a good profit now on your American Can stock and it would be safer to take it. A profit is always safe to take. Buy investment stocks on any sharp recession.

R., Casey, Iowa: 1. The Wright in the Wright-Martin Aircraft Corporation is one of the famous Wright Brothers and the company owns all the Wright patents. The common stock has no par value, but is selling around \$6. Par of preferred is \$100. You can buy the shares through any broker advertising in LESLIE'S. The offer to sell common at \$5 was made only to stockholders. 2. The Curtis Aeroplane Corporation common stock has no par value, but is quoted at this writing at \$27. Par of preferred is \$100. You can buy these stocks also through brokers advertising in LESLIE'S.

M., Pine Bluff, Ark.: K., Orwigsburg, Pa.: The Wright-Martin plan of securing much-needed working capital by selling the common stock at \$5 a share was worked out by some of the very wealthy capitalists connected with this company from the start. One of them, I am told, has taken a million of the new stock at \$5 a share, which is the best evidence of the good faith of those who financed this proposition and who had every reason to believe that, with their control of one of the most

(Continued on page 717)

Nothing to do but get well!

THIS is the story of a young man who was very wise. He knew that one man in seven is killed or hurt each year. He thought it possible that he might be that

one. He also knew how little it cost to protect himself, so he sent a coupon like this.

Then came that rainy day when he was battling against the wind crossing the street—and a skidding automobile broke his leg. His income was taken care of. When he is able to return to work his brain will be rested and not over-wrought with worry over debts.

His children are taken care of. His wife doesn't have to worry about money. Profit by his example. Be wise—



AETNA-IZE

Each morning as you leave the house remember this, that you cannot tell if you will ever return. Think of it—**one man in seven is killed or hurt in an accident each year.** It is like going to war each day with your Fate.

If you are the one in seven, what will become of you, what will become of your wife, and your children? **It will be too late to think of them then. Think of them now, while you can.** Send this coupon and find out how for \$25 a year, in "Preferred" occupation, this policy brings:

\$5,000 to \$10,000 for accidental death or

loss of two limbs or eyes. Add \$500 to \$1,000 to this for every year you renew the insurance up to five years. Half the above for loss of one hand, foot or eye. In addition \$50 a week as long as you live if you're disabled by railway, steamship or burning building accident. \$25 a week as long as you live if you're disabled by any other accident.

Make sure of an income now for the bad weather days that are bound to come. Send this coupon today.

AETNA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

Drawer 1341 HARTFORD, CONN.
The largest company in the world writing Life, Accident, Health and Liability Insurance

Agency opportunities for all Casualty and Bonding Lines

An Aetna Agent has a national advertising campaign working for him all the time



Actual size of gummed sticker

PATRIOTIC FLAG STICKERS

Show your colors. Flag-seal your letters, packages, menus, circulars, bills, etc. Be for America first, last and always.

1000 Seals, \$1.00; 3000 Seals, \$2.00; 6000 Seals, \$3.60

Actual colors: red, white and blue. Beautiful stay-stuck stickers. Money back if not satisfied. Largest exclusive gummed label plant in the world.

FENTON LABEL CO., Ninth and Thompson Sts., Phila., Pa.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT
1917 LIBERTY LOAN—FORM NO. 1
LOANS AND CURRENCY.

LIBERTY LOAN

APPLICATION FOR BONDS.

This application should be transmitted through the subscriber's bank, trust company or other agency acting on his behalf, or it may be filed direct with the Federal Reserve Bank of his district or the Treasury Department at Washington.

Dated _____

To the Secretary of the Treasury:

According to the terms of Treasury Department Circular No. 78, dated May 14, 1917, the undersigned hereby apply for \$_____ par value of the 15-30 Year 3½ Per Cent. Gold Bonds of the United States, and agree to pay par and accrued interest for any bonds allotted on this application. The sum of \$_____ is enclosed, being 2 per cent. on the amount of bonds applied for (or payment in full for the one \$50 or the one \$100 bond applied for).

Signature of subscriber, in full _____

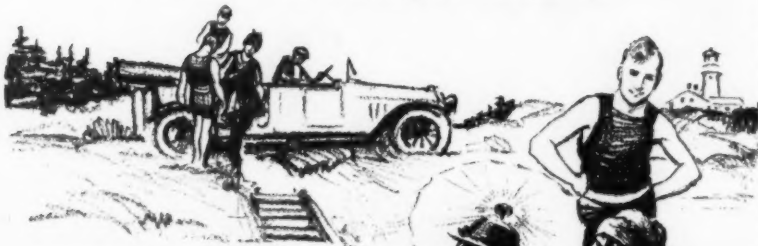
Address—Number and street _____

City or town _____

County _____ State _____

Editor's Note.—Leslie's is glad to donate this advertising space to the Government's cause. It is both your patriotic duty and privilege to buy a "Liberty Loan" Bond, and it is the safest investment you can make, also see announcement on 2nd cover of this issue.—Jasper, Financial Editor of Leslie's.

New England The Vacation Land



WHITE MOUNTAINS of New Hampshire

Mile-high mountains, hundred-mile views, golf near the clouds, every summer sport, glorious air, delightful social life. Superb hotels, comfortable boarding houses.

10 hours from New York.

Send for Booklet C.

MAINE COAST

Every kind of sea-shore vacation—big summer resorts, delightful smaller places, fishing villages, camps, woods, islands, beaches. Summer land of health and pleasure—yachting, bathing, fishing and every outdoor sport. Unsurpassed hotels. Boarding houses at most moderate rates.

Send for Booklet E.

VACATION BOOKS

Complete information about the best hotels, boarding houses, camps in White Mountains, Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont Lakes and Woods, Berkshire Hills, Cape Cod, Martha's Vineyard, Nantucket, Narragansett Bay, Casco Bay, Penobscot Bay, Mt. Desert, Bar Harbor.

Send for Booklet B—State region you prefer.

For Booklets and information address:
VACATION BUREAU
171 Broadway, Room 116, New York

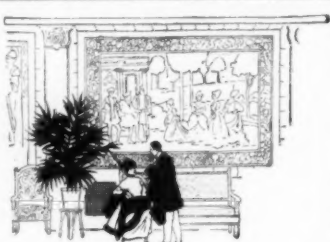
"The How and the Why of the Mixture"

This, the fourth of Mr. Slauson's "How and Why" articles will occupy the Motor Department columns of LESLIE'S next week.

IT WILL INCLUDE

vacuum feed systems and the action of the carburetor. It will show how the carburetor should be treated by pointing out what it does, and will show how the "lungs" of the engine form one of the most important parts of the car.

LESLIE'S
MOTOR DEPARTMENT



The BILTMORE

43rd and 44th Streets and Madison Avenue

The center of Social Life at
TEA TIME

Ideally convenient for
suburban dwellers



sort within two hours' ride of New York City.

Send ten cents to the Gen'l Pass'r Agent, Long Island R.R., Pennsylvania Station, N. Y., for book which tells the whole story in beautiful pictures.

If you crave sight and sound of surf; if you long for hills and woodland, if you yearn for quiet and pastoral surroundings; if you desire lakes, brooks and quiet waters, Long Island is the place. Any resort within two hours' ride of New York City.

FOOTPATHS TO PEACE

BY CHARLTON BATES STRAYER

HOW many "scraps of paper" will this war produce? In all the centuries to come Germany will never be able to explain away her Chancellor's description of her solemn treaty with Belgium when it stood in the way of her plans of conquest. The new Russia now comes forward with the demand that Russia's war covenants with her allies be torn up. M. Tereschenko, new Foreign Minister, declares that the "Russian working class, while in no way desiring a separate peace, cannot support the present war program of the Allies." War destroys all existing treaties among enemies, but the trend of war does not abrogate the solemn covenants between a nation and its allies. Russia's defence, of course, is that the revolution has produced a totally new Russia, and that the secret pacts of the old autocracy, concerning which the people were in no way consulted, cannot be binding on a government which looks to the people for final authority.

In spite of repeated assurances from officials connected with Russia's new coalition cabinet that Russia will not make a separate peace, such a peace with Germany and Austria is well within the range of possibility. Germany expects it soon, the Berlin *Vossische Zeitung*, in predicting it, urges that Germany state as clearly as possible her own peace conditions and offer Russia financial help after the war. The Roman Catholic *Amsterdam Tijd* reports that Austria, at the suggestion of the Pope, is initiating a new peace offer to Russia that will include a loan and free passage through the Dardanelles. Whether Russia looks favorably upon these overtures or not, should the Government support the renunciation by Socialist leaders of all desire on the part of Russia to obtain an outlet to the Mediterranean through the Sea of Marmora, this will have far-reaching effect upon Turkey. Since Turkey entered the war solely to preserve her European territory from announced aggression by Russia, it may well be that she will use the renunciation of any plans of conquest by the new regime in Russia to sue for separate peace and in this way free herself from the domination of Prussia. Should Turkey drop out, it would then be easier for Austria and Bulgaria to take similar steps.

If it be true, as rumored, that Japan is dispatching troops to Russia to stiffen the latter's war program, the whole outlook would be changed. It would be comparatively easy for Japan to come to the rescue of her allies in this way, pouring troops into Russia over the Trans-Siberian Railway by which she has been supplying Russia with munitions. Will she do it? Should Russia become a neutral it will be too late. We have sent our warships across the Atlantic to cooperate with the British and French fleets, and our troops are soon going to France. Why shouldn't Japan lend similar aid to her allies? Thus far Japan has lived up to the letter of her treaty obligations with Britain, but has gone no further. The United States has entered the war with no hope of acquiring territory or reaping any sort of material profit. Why does Japan hold back? Is she more than willing that the United States should exhaust herself in common with the European powers while her own army and navy remain intact? If this be so Japan will have the whip hand when the war is over. Japanese statesmen earnestly repudiated the Zimmerman suggestion of a combination of Germany, Russia and Japan, but it is well to realize that such a combination is still conceivable, and that in it lies a portentous threat to the future peace of the world.

The Russian formula, "No annexations and no indemnities," and the request that the Allies restate their war aims brought the declaration from Lord Robert Cecil in the British Parliament that the Allies stood now as they did in their reply to President Wilson for a peace founded on national

liberty and international amity free from imperialistic aims based on force or conquest. Premier Ribot, in opening the French Chamber of Deputies, declared it was necessary to combat dangerous sophisms which sought to treat the restoration of "our lost provinces" as being a question of annexation, and which also confused the question of indemnities for ravages in the invaded districts. Interpreting Russia's formula to mean in substance, "no conquests and no covetousness," M. Ribot affirmed that France marched "hand in hand with Russia." The Paris *Journal des Debats* says the Russian formula was "evidently introduced to satisfy the idealists, who stick to words which usually mean little when one recalls the steady stream of phrases during the last three years," but *Vorwärts*, the German Socialist organ, says that Berlin and Vienna, London and Paris will all have to meet the issue raised by Russian Socialists.

The publication from Washington of the full story of the German *Mitteuropa* plan reveals that Germany would have everything to gain if the war could be brought to an end just as the situation now stands on a platform of no annexations. Germany would like, of course, to retain Belgium and the rich mineral section of overrun France, but she could well afford to surrender all this in exchange for a free hand in Central Europe, the Balkans and Asia Minor. It is confidently expected that the next peace offer from Germany will include territorial renunciation on the east and west, reserving the right to dominate Serbia, Rumania and Greece along with her present allies, thus giving her suzerainty over a colossal empire from the Baltic Sea to the Persian Gulf. Germany's economic plan to dominate this vast territory was what prompted the Allied economic conference at Paris. The war has made complete the subjugation of Austria, Turkey and Bulgaria to the will of Prussia. If Germany could secure a peace giving her unbroken sway to Constantinople and beyond, she would have a population of one hundred and eighty millions subject to her taxing power and to the Prussian military system. A peace on such terms would be but a prelude to mightier wars to follow.

The Administration has shown commendable firmness and decision in refusing passports to certain American Socialists designated to take part in the Stockholm Conference. By the Logan act of 1799 any unauthorized persons who directly or indirectly treat with foreign agents regarding controversies of the United States may be imprisoned for three years and fined \$5,000. The United States will gladly co-operate in any move that holds in it a reasonable promise of an honorable and enduring peace, but when that time comes it will act through its own agents, not through unofficial or self-constituted spokesmen.

THE RECRUITS

With bayonets and cartridge-belts,
And rifles proudly borne,
Camp-kitchens for our beef and beans
And coffee in the morn,
Airplanes and auto-trucks enough
To take away your breath,
We're following the starry flag
To victory or death.

The doctor, lawyer, chauffeur, groom,
The youth who used to shine
Our boots, the merchant and the chef
Have fallen into line—
The waiter and the millionaire
Are bunkies now, and chums,
Arrayed in khaki uniforms,
And marching to the drums.

Columbia buckled on our swords
And handed us our guns,
And said, "For poor humanity
Go forth and fight, my sons."
So horse and foot and flivver, too,
Across the wide blue sea,
We're following the stars and stripes
To death or victory.

MINNA IRVING.

Special Opportunities

PATENT ATTORNEYS

Patents Secured or Fee Returned. ACTUAL search and report free. Send sketch or model. 1917 Edition, 90-page patent book free. My sales service gets full value for my clients. Trade marks registered. Prompt service. Personal service. George P. Kimmel, 217 Barrister Bldg., Washington, D. C.

Ideas Wanted — Manufacturers Are writing for patents procured through me. Four books with list hundreds of inventions wanted sent free. I help you market your invention. Advice Free. R. B. Owen, 14 Owen Bldg., Washington, D. C.

Wanted Ideas—Write for List of In-ventions wanted by manufacturers and prizes offered for inventions and list of Patent Buyers. Our four books sent free upon request. Victor J. Evans & Co., Patent Attys., 813 Ninth, Washington, D. C.

High-Value Patents—The Only Kind Wanted and BOUGHT by Manufacturers. Send no postage for new book of Extraordinary Interest to Inventors. R. S. & A. B. Lacey, 56 Barrister Bldg., Washington, D. C.

Wanted an Idea! Think of Some simple thing to patent. Protect your ideas, they may bring you wealth. Write for "Needed Inventions." Randolph & Co., Dept. 789, Washington, D. C.

Patents that Protect and Pay. Books and advice free. Highest references. Best results. Promptness assured. Watson E. Coleman, 624 F Street, Washington, D. C.

AGENTS WANTED

Stop Here—Just Out—Eisen Regulator for Ford Headlights. Selling like wildfire everywhere. Gives splendid driving light at low speed—keeps bulbs from burning out—works entirely automatically. Needed on every Ford. Big profits quick. Listen: Hopkins, Tenn. cleared \$16,20 first day. McFarland, Neb. made \$3,492 in 17 weeks. Siler, Okla. sells 12 a day—profit \$20. No experience or capital needed. We show you how. Sales guaranteed. Hurry, don't delay; write now for special information how YOU can make money. Address Eisen Instrument Co., 647 Valentine Bldg., Toledo, Ohio.

Agents. New Summer Phonograph—the Portophone. Built into a carrying case. Ideal for automobiles, canoes, campers, etc. Wonderful tone. Low price. Big profits. Write for demonstrating sample. Orchestrola Co., 1640 North St., Dayton, Ohio.

Sell Inside Tyres. Inner Armour for old or new auto tires. Increase tire mileage. Prevent punctures and blowouts. Liberal profits. American Access, Co., Dept. L-1, Cincinnati, O.

HELP WANTED

Wanted Immediately—Men Women, 18 or over, U.S. Government jobs. War means many vacancies. \$75 to \$150 month. Write immediately for list positions now obtainable. Franklin Institute, Dept. C131, Rochester, N.Y.

Government Positions Pay Big Money. Get prepared for "exams" by former U. S. Civil Service Secretary. Exam today for free today for free. booklet 99. Arthur R. Patterson, Rochester, N. Y.

PERSONAL

Cash for Old False Teeth. Send Us false teeth in any shape. Diamonds, watches, gold, silver or platinum. Jewelry new or broken. Magnificent prices. We send cash by return mail and hold your goods 10 days. We will return them at our expense if our offer is refused as unsatisfactory. Established 1899. Liberty Refining Co., L432 Wood St., Pittsburgh, Pa.

MOTION PICTURE PLAYS

We Accept Photoplays, Stories, Etc. in Any Form—correct Free—sell on commission. Big Rewards! Make Money. Get details NOW! Money Back Guarantee, Writer's Service, Dept. 34, Auburn, N. Y.

BOOKS

Be an Artist. Make Money Drawing comic pictures. Let the world's famous cartoonist, Eugene Zimmerman, spill a few ideas into your head. Get the Zim book—it's chock full of valuable suggestions. Price \$1.00 postpaid. Bound in 3-4 Mirocco. Satisfaction guaranteed. Money back if book returned in ten days. Address Zim Book, Desk 6-7, Brunswick Building, New York.

Regarding Subscription and Editorial Matters

SUBSCRIPTION OFFICES: Main office—Brunswick Building, 225 Fifth Avenue, NEW YORK. European Agent: Wm. Dawson & Sons, Ltd., Cannon House, Bream's Bldg., London, E. C. England. Annual cash subscription price, \$5.00. Single copies of present year and 1916, 10 cents each; of 1915, 20 cents each; 1914, 30 cents each; etc.

Persons representing themselves as connected with LESLIE'S should always be asked to produce credentials.

CHANGE IN ADDRESS: Subscriber's old address as well as the new must be sent in with request for the change. Also give the numbers appearing on the right hand side of the address on the wrapper.

It takes from ten days to two weeks to make a change.

EDITORIAL OFFICES: Main office—225 Fifth Avenue, New York. Washington representative—28 Post Building, Washington, D. C.

To Contributors: LESLIE'S will be glad to consider photos submitted by any amateur or professional.

Contributors are requested to state—1. Whether such photographs have been previously published. 2. Whether they have been sent to any other paper. 3. Whether or not they are copyrighted.

Copyright, 1917, by Leslie-Judge Company. Entered at the Post-office at New York as Second-Class Mail Matter. Entered as Second-Class Matter at Post-office Dept., Canada. Published weekly by Leslie-Judge Company, 225 Fifth Ave., New York. John A. Schleicher, President. Reuben P. Schleicher, Secretary. A. E. Rollauer, Treasurer.

Address all Correspondence to

Leslie's

225 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

JASPER'S HINTS TO MONEY-MAKERS

(Continued from page 715)

effective aeroplane motors, they would be sure of a large and profitable business. They are earnestly working out their problem and I have never doubted their sincerity of purpose, as they have put their own money into the enterprise and are still doing so. For that reason purchase of the new stock at \$5 seems advisable.

Federal Sugar, Brooklyn: A lively contest for control of the Federal Sugar Refining Company is expected at the annual meeting of the Company on June 18. Some of the shareholders believe that the company should resume dividends in view of the large earnings of all sugar companies. It should also make statements for the benefit of its stockholders as other corporations are doing. I don't wonder that the stockholders are anxious for such statements. You can send your proxy to me and I will have it voted to that end. The stockholders are partners in the concern and as such ought to be regularly informed and advised regarding its business just as the shareholders of the Steel Corporation have been. Recently the Colorado Fuel & Iron Co. and the Union Bag & Paper have decided to send out quarterly statements to their stockholders.

New York, May 31, 1917.

JASPER

FREE BOOKLETS FOR INVESTORS

Readers who are interested in investments, and who desire to secure booklets, circulars of information, daily and weekly market letters and information, in reference to particular investments in stock, bonds or mortgages, will find many helpful suggestions in the announcements by our advertisers, offering to send, without charge, information compiled with care and often at much expense. A digest of some special circulars of timely interest, offered without charge or obligation to readers of Leslie's, follows:

Government and other \$100 bonds may be obtained outright or on the small-payment plan from E. F. Coombs & Co., The Hundred Dollar Bond House, Equitable Building, New York City. Write to the company for particulars.

The widely quoted "Bache Review" gives a clear idea of the business and financial situation and makes suggestions to investors. Copies may be had free of J. S. Bache & Co., members of New York Stock Exchange, 42 Broadway, New York.

Would-be buyers of United States bonds should secure the treatise, discussing the new 3½ per cent. issue, compiled by C. F. Childs & Co., specialists in government bonds, 120 Broadway, New York. 208 So. La Salle St., Chicago. Write for Circular L-2.

Bonds paying 4 to 5½ per cent., free from income tax and accepted by the government as security for postal savings bank deposits, are offered by the New First National Bank, Dept. 5, Columbus, Ohio. Ask the bank for its interesting Booklet E, "Bonds of Our Country."

To all who buy of them \$100 war loan bonds, John Muir & Co., specialists in odd lots and members of N. Y. Stock Exchange, 61 Broadway, New York, will give certificates of deposit with the Bankers Trust Company, for the amount of the payments. This assures perfect security of the funds. Muir & Co. invite correspondence on the subject from readers of Jasper.

For thirty-five years first mortgage bonds safeguarded by the Straus plan have been dealt in by the well-known house of S. W. Straus & Co., 150 Broadway, New York, and Straus Building, Chicago. The bonds are based on income-producing property in leading cities, and yield 5½ to 6 per cent. Full information about these securities may be had by writing to Straus & Co., for free Circular No. J-703.

Practically all the steel and war supply companies are doing a capacity business and have exceptional earnings. The latest statistics on the companies should interest all who contemplate buying their stocks. The facts can be found in the Investors' Guide, which, together with Weekly Review, will be sent on request by L. R. Latrobe & Co., 111 Broadway, New York City. This firm deals on the partial payment plan.

Receivers of income are watching closely every stage of the war-tax bill pending in Congress. A chart showing how the proposed taxes formulated by the Ways and Means Committee of the House affect incomes ranging from \$3,000 to \$3,000,000 has been prepared by the National City Company, National City Bank Building, New York. This, together with floor leader Kitchin's report on the war-tax bill will be sent free to any applicant.

Money is so essential to human comfort that one should be careful in investing his funds. The Salt Lake Security & Trust Co., Salt Lake City, Utah, offers its 6 per cent. Secured Certificates as providing safety as well as a liberal income rate. The bonds come in convenient denominations, are protected by valuable real estate and are guaranteed, principal and interest. Send to the company for its free booklet and detailed information.

It is expected that every true American will subscribe for at least one Liberty Loan bond. Orders for these bonds will be executed by Slattery & Co., 40 Exchange Place, New York, without commission charges and in accordance with the government's terms. The house will also send to any applicant free its publication, "Investment Opportunities," which gives suggestions for purchase of securities of merit and good yield. This will be mailed upon request for 44-D, together with a booklet explaining the 20-payment plan.

The 6 per cent. first-mortgage and col. trust gold bonds of the Gaston, Williams & Wigmore Steamship Corporation are being distributed by the Tillotson & Wolcott Co., Investment Bankers, Cleveland, Ohio, and 115 Broadway, New York. The bonds, aggregating \$2,500,000, are protected by property appraised at \$4,000,000 and are guaranteed by Gaston, Williams & Wigmore, Inc., whose assets are many times the bond issue. A descriptive circular will be mailed on application by the Tillotson & Wolcott Co.



Keep Fit—for Your Country

In this world crisis it is your duty, above everything else, to keep yourself in good condition. You can't serve your country in any capacity if you allow your health to run down.

The Nujol treatment will make you a national asset—not a liability. Take a little Nujol upon rising and retiring and it will remove waste matters and poisons (intestinal toxins) from your system, and keep your habits regular as clock work.

Nujol is not habit forming. (The longer you take it, the less you need it.) No griping, straining, upset stomach or weakening.

Nujol is absolutely pure and harmless, and is pleasant to take. Even the infant will enjoy it, and it will do as much for him as it does for his mother.

Nujol is sold in pint bottles only, bearing Nujol trademark, never in bulk.

Nujol is absolutely distinctive and individual. There is no other product on the market like it.

STANDARD OIL COMPANY

Bayonne (New Jersey) New Jersey

Nujol

the Internal Cleanser

Please send me booklet on Nujol and its uses. Write your name and address plainly below. Page 14

Name

Address

USED IN THE ARMIES AND NAVIES OF THE WORLD

Your boy needs a

PARKER
SAFETY SEALED
FOUNTAIN PEN

Easy to Fill Just Press the Button

New PARKER PATENT Clip held in place like a WASHER

\$2.50, \$3, \$4, \$5 at leading dealers. Catalog free

SAFETY SEALED—The new type "no holes in the wall" fountain pen. Ink can't get out to soil clothes or person.

PARKER INK TABLETS for a soldier's "kit" in place of fluid ink

Drop ink tablet in water Dissolves immediately into fluid ink

PARKER PEN CO., 180 Mill St., Janesville, Wis., N. Y. Retail Store, Woolworth Bldg.

The Economy of Magazine Advertising

What we are driving at here is the inexpensiveness of Magazine Advertising, not a study in economics.

If, as manufacturer or merchant, you wish to reach the families in your neighborhood, you walk around to see them. If you want to cover your entire town, you hire some one to help. If you want to make a selling unit out of your State, you send out traveling men. If you are marketing a product nationally, you have your Sales Department, and Colorado is just the same to you as Connecticut.

In Magazine Advertising you measure out your money to suit conditions. You may select magazines which will furnish practically any service you need. Those weekly and monthly magazines which cover the country like a blanket give you a national service of publicity. There are others which appeal to particular kinds of people—same sort of folks in many different parts of the country. Then again there are magazines which restrict themselves in circulation to certain parts of the country, and others to similar types of communities. Study is needed, and advice, to determine just what magazines will be most effective for given purposes.

Then, there are factors which are common to all magazines. For example, they have long life. They live from an entire week to four or more. They are accessible on reading tables for days and days—the same magazines. Even when succeeding numbers come, the life of previous issues is not over; magazines are "passed along," and do duty with additional people. Hardly any magazine is a one-man or a one-woman proposition. They are bought with the whole family's interest in view, and nowadays a family's assortment of magazines furnishes father, mother and the children just the sort of reading matter they like most.

Magazine Advertising, then, through the intimacy and directness of its appeal, as well as permanency, has an efficient and lasting commercial value. It has adaptability, in that it may be trained directly upon certain types, classes or communities. It adds prestige and standing to products, on account of the very strict "entrance examinations," which every article featured in Magazine Advertising must pass before it is accepted. It builds and holds Good Will. It creates and maintains markets.

Are you using Magazine Advertising in your business?



PERIODICAL PUBLISHERS' ASSOCIATION
(ADVERTISING DIVISION)
FIFTH AVENUE BUILDING NEW YORK CITY



Ainslee's
American Magazine
Century
Christian Herald
Collier's Weekly
Continent
Cosmopolitan
Country Life
Countryside Magazine
Every Week
Farm and Fireside
Garden Magazine
Good Housekeeping
Harper's Bazar

Harper's Magazine
Hearst's
House and Garden
Independent
Judge
Leslie's Weekly
Literary Digest
McCall's
Metropolitan
Mother's Magazine
National Geographic
Outlook
Popular
Red Cross Magazine

Review of Reviews
St. Nicholas
Scribner's
Short Stories
Smith's
Something-To-Do
Sunset
To-day's Housewife
Vanity Fair
Vogue
Woman's Home Companion
World's Work

WATCHING THE NATION'S BUSINESS

(Continued from page 708)

maturity uninjured. There are few sections in the main corn-growing States where corn planted in May will not ripen before the average date of frost in fall. In some central portions and over much of the South corn may be planted until near the close of June.

ANOTHER NATIONAL CELEBRATION

THE celebration of "Registration Day" generally throughout the country by speeches, parades and other open-air demonstrations, is in the nature of a patriotic appeal to all, and recalls an earlier day when those forms of public outpourings were much more in vogue. At the beginnings of the republic no important event could transpire without its being made the occasion of wholesale rejoicings. In the days when the country had a merchant marine, it was customary to mount an allegorical "Ship of State" on wheels and drag it through the streets of our leading cities, with brawny American sailors at the ropes and a cheering mob on either side. Such scenes as these were often reproduced in Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and other cities. In the country the outdoor gatherings were regular features of political campaigns, with much speaking of rival candidates on the rude platforms, followed by the "barbecue," at which an ox roasted whole was distributed among each gathering. The heights were reached in the campaign of William Henry Harrison, when the "log cabin" traveled up and down the highways, with the raccoon chained to the door and the jug of hard cider standing conveniently by. Since then the outdoor celebrations have undergone a steady decline. Their present revival in judicious measure should serve to revive the ancient patriotic spirit.

IMMIGRATION AND LABOR

MILLIONS of foreign-born are to-day fighting for the cause of the country to which they have emigrated and against the principles which led to their leaving their native lands. In all cases they are lined up in the ranks of freedom, whether they have enlisted for active service or are working in the mines, fields or factories. Statistics show that northwestern Europe has contributed 17,000,000 immigrants, while southern and eastern Europe have given us 15,000,000. These have been drawn upon to a remarkable extent in the field of labor. They furnish seven out of ten who work in iron and steel, and the same ratio is maintained in the mining of bituminous coal. Of the workers in packing houses, silk factories, woolen mills and sugar and petroleum refineries, the proportion of employees who are either immigrants or children of immigrants ranges from 75 per cent to 95 per cent of the whole. Future immigration is a matter of much uncertainty. The literacy test contained in recent immigration legislation, which has now been suspended, will be a deterring factor if put back into force later, as may also be the attitude of foreign governments once the war is over. The statistics quoted, however, indicate the importance and present value of the contributions received in the past.

"MADE IN AMERICA"

FAST on the heels of devastation in the regions being evacuated by the Germans is progressing the work of bringing back the former prosperity. After the trade mark of "Made in Germany" has done its worst, that of "Made in America" is to appear, with reconstruction giving its cheerful answer to destruction. An American observer in the desolated stretches found two children clothed in well-made garments. Upon inquiry he ascertained that the clothing came from the United States as a gift. Looking over the wreckage of agricultural instruments he also saw portions of an American binder and reaper, from which the trademark of the American manufacturer had not been entirely obliterated. Already the call for reconstruction has

brought from the American Forestry Association the announcement that ten American portable sawmill and logging units have been provided for early delivery to the British forces in France. A unique plan for the reconstruction of the devastated districts of northern France has been launched in this country by the French Reconstruction Fund. The plan is to have every American city "adopt" a town in France and raise funds for its rebuilding. Residents of Washington already have "adopted" the town of Noyon, and are raising a large sum to rebuild the French city. The French government is cooperating, and all funds for this work raised in America will be distributed through President Poincaré, cooperating with a commission of French artists and engineers. The Italian mission, recently arrived in the United States, also has announced the need of immense supplies from this country for the building up of the Italian Railway system. Similar energies will most likely be expended in Russia in connection with war movements and developments.

FLOATING THE LIBERTY BONDS

IN his "swing around the circle," Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo has done much to popularize the subscription to war bonds. He also encountered misconceptions, as well as cunningly planned opposition, which his personal presence and explanations went far toward dispelling. It is probable that the success attending his tour will lead to further trips. History has demonstrated that personality and individual genius go far toward bringing the people into intelligent response to the nation's needs for funds. The part played by Robert Morris, the leading financier of the Revolution, is not forgotten, this patriot having contributed from his personal fortune a large sum to the cause of freedom. The genius of Hamilton was set forth in the saying that he touched the corpse of public credit, and it sprang to its feet. The great financier of the Civil War was Jay Cooke. It was this wizard of currency who came to the rescue of Salmon P. Chase, then Secretary of the Treasury, when the Government had failed to dispose of its bonds after trying every means. The services for which Cooke was engaged were the sale of \$500,000,000 worth of bonds. He enlisted the aid of the press, appointed 2500 sub-agents, and soon disposed of \$11,000,000 worth of bonds in excess of the amount authorized. When later, toward the close of the war, another flotation was making small headway, Cooke duplicated his previous success.

TOO MUCH TAXATION

WITH Congress at its wit's end to find more taxable material, sight is lost of the fact that the necessity of raising the enormous revenue contemplated in the war bill is a self-imposed proposition. The idea of making the present generation bear so large a proportion of the expenses may not necessarily be so praiseworthy as it appears. When it is remembered that the generation is paying its burden in man power, the argument appeals with less force. It can be readily conceived that any attempt to make the people carry on the active contest by withdrawing its forces from domestic employment, and at the time meet all the expenses of the war, may be unwise as well as unjust. By the same token, excessive taxes will operate to impair industry at the very time when it calls for encouragement to the utmost. In peace it has been customary to spread out the cost of great improvements so that the coming generations, which will be equal beneficiaries, will pay in part. As this is a war professedly to "make democracy safe for the world," similar methods seem advisable. There is no question of the resources of the nation. Whether they should be drawn upon to the straining point now becomes the debatable point.



Remember what a Winchester meant to you as a boy—

What would you give to live over again just one of those carefree days you spent with a Winchester and your boyhood chums?

How much fun you got out of your gun in those days! Now it's the boy's turn. Will you deny him one of the greatest joys and benefits you had at his age?

Boys haven't changed a bit since you were one yourself. That kid you're so proud of has been wearing knickerbockers long enough now to make it natural for him to want a rifle.

What a gun will do for a boy

A gun teaches a boy responsibility, self-control and self-reliance. It will develop in him the invaluable qualities of concentration and perseverance.

A boy's natural interest in a gun is going to make him get his hands on one sooner or later, and the sooner you teach him the correct use of a gun the better. Remember that it is just as important for every boy to know how to handle a gun safely as it is that he should know how to swim.

Your boy will want a Winchester Medal

Our plan of awarding silver and gold medals to boys for skill with a rifle will help him form the habit of getting to the top of the heap in anything he does.

The *Gold "Sharpshooter" Medal* goes to the boy or girl under 16 who makes the first grade score with a Winchester. The *Silver "Marksman" Medal* goes to the boy or girl who makes the second grade score.

Your boy will want one of these medals. He'll practice hard to become a good shot. Girls are also eligible for this contest.

Your chance to make a pal of your son

The next time he pleads with you for a Winchester, say "Yes."

When you see the sparkle the Winchester will bring to your boy's eyes you will be mighty glad you got it for him.

There is a place near you, either in the open or at a club, where you can shoot. If you do not know where to shoot, write to us, and we will tell you where and how you can, or we will help you to organize a club.

What the name "Winchester" means

The Winchester Company is the greatest organization of its kind in the world. It makes a gun that cannot be duplicated by any other manufacturer.

No Winchester barrel varies one one-thousandth of an inch from a straight line, or one one-thousandth of an inch in thickness or diameter. Winchester craftsmanship is based on fine watchmakers' standards.

Every gun or rifle that bears the name "Winchester" is fired over 50 times with excess loads for strength, smooth action, and accuracy.

All Winchester barrels are finished by the Bennett Process, which gives the barrel a finish that lasts a lifetime; hard to scratch and resists rust. All the color and gloss is in the metal itself—there is no artificial coating used.

This care in manufacturing explains why more Winchesters are used by expert shooters than all other small arms combined.

Let the boy have it now

Don't delay any longer giving him the benefits a Winchester brings him.

You will be surprised to find what a fine gun you can get for a low price. Your dealer will be glad to show you his stock of Winchesters, and give you our catalog and booklet on the proper use of a gun. If your dealer cannot supply you, write us direct.



BOYS AND GIRLS

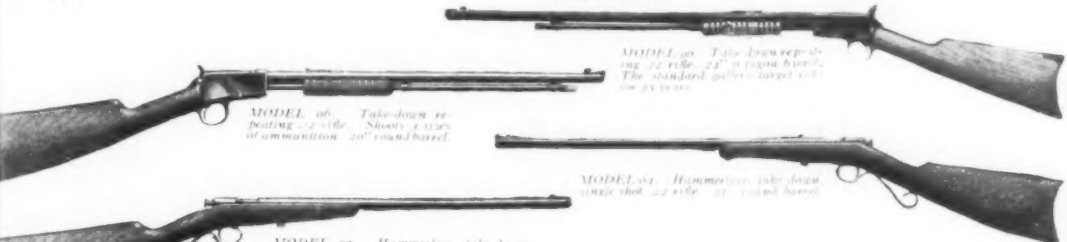
Winchester Medals for skill with the Rifle

The *Gold "Sharpshooter" Medal* goes to the boy or girl under 16 who makes the first grade score with a Winchester.

The *Silver "Marksman" Medal* goes to the boy or girl who makes the second grade score.

Go to your dealer today; he will give you a sample target and booklet explaining the full conditions of the contest. This booklet also tells you how to get the best results from your Winchester. The dealer will also supply you with plenty of targets.

If your dealer cannot supply you, write to the Winchester Repeating Arms Co., Dept. 30, New Haven, Conn.



MODEL 06. Take-down repeating .22 rifle. Shoots 4 sizes of ammunition. 20" round barrel.

MODEL 04. Take-down repeating .22 rifle. 24" round barrel. The standard gallery target rifle. 20 25 30 35.

MODEL 02. Hammerless take-down single shot .22 rifle. 18" round barrel.

MODEL 02. Hammerless take-down single shot .22 rifle. 18" round barrel.

WINCHESTER

World's Standard Arms and Ammunition

JUNE 7th 1917

LESLIE'S

ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY NEWSPAPER

Price 10 Cents

In Canada, 15 Cents



The Drink of All the Year

Coca-Cola

Fresh, with the fragrance of Springtime—Sweet, with the ripe fruits of Summer—Red, with the blushes of Autumn—Chilled, with the white snows of Winter. The delicious gift of all seasons—the refreshing drink of the year.

*Demand the genuine by full name—
nicknames encourage substitution.

THE COCA-COLA COMPANY

ATLANTA, GA.